

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1359.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

PRICE 8d.

Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Forest Days: a Romance of Old Times. By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "Morley Ernstein," &c. 3 vols. Saunders and Odey.

THERE is not only a verisimilitude, but an absolute reality about all Mr. James's descriptions of former times; not only of the natural man, but of the scenery, usages, habits, dress, domestic accessories, public functions and relations to internal and external society, by which he was surrounded, or in the midst of which he moved; so that we feel as if we were transported to the period he has chosen for illustration, and are identical with the other living beings of the era. To our judgment he never succeeded more effectually in this difficult task than in the volumes now before us. Whilst we read his page, we speedily take leave of the "ignorant present," and glide into the era of Henry III., in which, instead of that of Richard I., he has planted his Robin Hood and Forest adventures. We mingle with steel-clad barons and their stalwart followers, ever ready for feud or fray; we join the rustic games and jovial revels of our forefathers of every degree; and amid the vast difference of manners we nevertheless discern that human existence ever turned on the same springs and passions, and only assumed other phases from the mere diversities of outward circumstances. Ambition, love, pride, vanity, envy, malice, treachery, fidelity—out of these, then as now, action took its source, in operation rough as in our day it is smooth, but still the same in impulse and the same in effect. Danger was more common, and life less valued; the face of the land was warlike, and civil ties were little considered; the law of the strongest was the law most respected and enforced, and there was a wildness throughout far more stirring and eventful than any mind unimpregnated with genius can readily imagine. But our author has imagined these things; and his production is accordingly instinct with the habitudes and occurrences of the old Forest Days.

The leading national traits are derived from the great struggle between Henry III. and Simon de Montfort, the famous Earl of Leicester; and the personages who figure in the struggle, powerful nobles and their houses, Robin Hood and his outlaw companions, the priests, franklins, serfs, servitors, and people of the time in town and country, are drawn with excellent dramatic effect; whilst the scenes in which they appear, castles, hostelries, sylvan landscape, are painted with the truth and spirit of a Wilkie, a Cattemole, and a Callcott. From these we shall take our brief illustrations, not meddling with to hurt the interest of the tale—which would be in this instance a more than usually gross offence and unjustifiable inroad upon the enjoyment of readers. But here is a village inn near Pontefract: can any thing be more real?

"The house was constructed of wood, and was but of two stories; but let it not be supposed on that account that it was devoid of ornament, for manifold were the quaint carvings and rude pieces of sculpture with which it

was decorated, and not small had been the pains which had been bestowed upon mouldings and cornices, and lintels and door-posts, by the hand of more than one laborious artisan. Indeed, altogether, it was a very elaborate piece of work, and had probably been originally built for other purposes than that which it now served; for many were the changes which had taken place in that part of the country, as well as over the rest of England, between the days I speak of, and those of a century before. Any one who examined the house closely would have seen that it must have been constructed before the year 1180; for there was very strong proof in the forms of the windows, and the cutting across of several of the beams which traversed the front, that at the period of its erection the use of glazed casements in private houses was not known. At the time I speak of, however, glass had become plentiful in England; and though cottages were seldom ornamented with any thing like a lattice, yet no house with the rank and dignity of an inn, where travellers might stop in rainy and boisterous weather, was now without windows, formed of manifold small lozenge-shaped pieces of glass, like those still frequently employed in churches, only of a smaller size. The inn was a gay-looking, cheerful place, either in fine weather or in foul; for, as there are some men who, clothe them as you will, have a distinguished and graceful air, so are there some dwellings which look sunshiny and bright, let the aspect of the sky be what it will. The upper story of the house projected beyond the lower, and formed of itself a sort of portico, giving a shelter to two long benches placed beneath it, either from the heat of the summer sun, or the rain of the spring and autumn; and it need not be said that these benches formed the favourite resting-place of sundry old men on bright summer-evenings; and that many a time, in fine weather, a table would be put out upon the green before the house, the bench offering seats on one side, while settles and stools gave accommodation on the other, to many a merry party round the good roast beef and humming ale. Before the door of the inn, spread out one of those pleasant open pieces of ground, which generally found room for themselves in every country village in England; on which the sports of the place were held; to which the jockey brought his horse for sale, and tried his paces up and down; on which many a wrestler took a fall, and cudgel-player got a broken head. There too, in their season, were the merry maypole and the dance, the tabar and the pipe. There was many a maiden wooed and won; and there passed along all the three processions of life—the infant to the font, the bride to the altar, the corpse to the grave."

The village-green is described with equal force; and the May-games which are brought forth upon it, introducing the characters of the romance, and involving them in the affairs which occupy it to the end. Among these is the abduction of the daughter of the host—a coquetish village maiden, who is carried off by a worthless scion of the family of the Baron de Ashby. A small portion of the grief this occasioned may serve to indicate the pathos and

beauty with which Mr. James touches the misfortunes of humanity. Her lover—

"Ralph Harland cast himself down upon the ground, and hid his eyes upon his hands; while the stout forester stood by, gazing upon him with a look of deep sadness and commiseration, and repeating three times the words, 'Poor fellow!'—'Oh, you cannot tell—you cannot tell!' cried Ralph Harland, starting up and wringing his hand hard; 'you cannot tell what it is to have loved as I have loved—to have trusted as I have trusted—and to find that she in whom my whole hopes rested, she whom I believed to be as pure as the first-fallen snow, is but a wanton harlot after all. To quit her father's house voluntarily—to fly with a base stranger—the promised bride of an honest man to make herself the leman of a knave like that! Oh, it is bitter—bitter—bitter! Worse than the blackest misfortune with which fate can plague me—that I can never think of her again but as the paramour of Richard de Ashby! Would I had died first—died, believing that she was good and true!'—'It is a hard case,' said the forester, 'and I grieve for you deeply; but there is a harder case still than it,—that of her father, I mean. To you she can be nothing more—she has severed the tie that bound you together; but she is still his daughter, and nothing can cut that bond asunder, though fallen and dishonoured. It were well if we could separate her from her seducer, Ralph, and give her back to her father's care. This is all, I fear, that now remains for us to do."

I know old John Greenly well, and grieve for him. Once I found shelter with him when I was under the ban of a tyrant, and no one else would give me refuge.—I never forget such things. He is somewhat worldly, it is true; but what host is not? It is a part of their trade; they draw their ale and affection for every guest that comes, the one as readily as another, so that he pay his score. But still the man has not a bad heart, and it will be well-nigh broken by his daughter's shame.' 'She has broken mine,' said Ralph Harland. 'Nay, nay!' replied his companion, 'you must think better of all this. You loved her—she has proved false. Forget her—seek another. You will find many as fair.' 'Ay,' replied Harland, 'I shall find many as fair, perhaps fairer; but I shall find none that had my first love—none with whom all the thoughts of my early years were in common—none with whom I have wandered about the fields in boyhood, and gathered spring-flowers for our May-day games—none with whom I have listened to the singing of the birds when my own heart was as light and tuneful as theirs—none for whom I have felt all those things which I cannot describe, which are like the dawning of love's morning, and which I am sure can never be felt twice over. No, no! those times are past; and I must think of such things no more!' 'It is all true,' said Robert of the Lees; 'but the same, good youth, is the case with every earthly joy; each day has its pleasure, each year of our life has things of its own. As the spring brings the flowers, and the summer brings the fruit, and the autumn brings the corn, so every period of man's ex-

istence has its apportioned good and evil. I have ever found it so from infancy till this day, now eight-and-thirty years, and you will find it likewise. You will love another—differently, but as well; with less tenderness, but more trust; with less passion, but with more esteem; and you will be happier with her than you would have been with this idle one: for passion dies soon, killing itself with its own food—esteem lives, and strengthens by its own power. Shake not thy head, Ralph. I know it is vain to talk to thee as yet; for sorrow and disappointment blind a man's eyes to the future, and he will look at nothing but the past."

Why should we multiply quotations? The book is full of matter such as these short selections display; and when we repeat, that the whole story is admirably told, we have given the just character of one of Mr. James's romances likely to be as popular as the best from his prolific pen which have preceded it.

CHINA.

The Last Year in China to the Peace of Nanking: as sketched in Letters to his Friends. By a Field-Officer, &c. &c. Pp. 197. London, Longman and Co.

Notes and Reflections, during a Ramble in the East, an Overland Journey from India, Visit to Athens, &c. &c. By C. R. Baynes, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. Pp. 275. Longman and Co.

China, in a series of Views displaying the Scenery, Architecture, Social Habits, &c., of this Ancient Empire. By Thomas Allom, Esq., with historical and descriptive Notices by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A. 4to, Parts I. II. III. IV. Fisher and Co.

The Last Year in China, though hastily written and not as a work for publication, contains many little particulars of considerable interest. The field-officer truly tells us: "In these pages will be found no detailed account of our military operations. The despatches were then too recently written; and the author has no confidence in histories composed so close upon the events they pretend to narrate, that proper testimonies and authorities cannot have been consulted. This opinion has been strengthened by the recent instance of an officer, who has described events which occurred since his departure from the scene of action, just as a grave historian would state facts established on the best authority. The writer relates that the general displayed his humanity by stopping the slaughter at the repulse of the Chinese before Ningpo. The circumstance in itself was not improbable; for the general was always exceedingly humane. But, unfortunately, being absent at Chusan, he heard of the attack and repulse at the same time, and had no opportunity to display humanity on the occasion. However, I will leave to others the task of exposing the errors prevalent on the subject of the attack on Ningpo, because I was not there myself."

The following addition may be a source of lamentation in the way of authorship; but is assuredly quite the reverse in a national point of view:—

"It has been the misfortune of the troops in China, that ever since the success of Sir Hugh Gough before Canton, and the subsequent arrival of the admiral and plenipotentiary, our operations in China have been a succession of victories. Had we had an army unaccountably destroyed in winter-quarters, or had our ladies fallen into the hands of the Chinese, our proceedings would have at once awak-

ened greater interest, and been viewed in a more favourable light. But in China we did not permit our ladies to approach the scene of operations. Quietly settled in India, or, at the nearest, in Hongkong and Macao, they ran little chance of interesting the British public, or of ornamenting a Tartar seraglio. Deprived of female society, we were truly 'outer barbarians,' and lost all interest in fair eyes. We must, however, make an exception in favour of those who have duly established their claims to be lions by having lived in cages. Mrs. Noble especially was highly, though unintentionally, honoured by the Chinese, being taken for nothing less than the sister of the Queen of England. By the by, the contempt in which the Chinese at that time held us, may be judged of by their treatment of what they considered so illustrious a personage."

We will not trouble our readers with the voyage to China, nor even with the transitions from place to place in the celestial empire; but endeavour, by a few glimpses at novel, curious, or amusing matters, to afford some idea of the contents of this agreeable volume. At Macao, it is said:—

"Of the fine arts, painting is enthroned at Macao: our countryman Chinnery is supposed to be the greatest of Eastern painters. * * * He almost worships Sir E—; * * * we became good friends. He certainly paints and draws beautifully; but I cannot say whether he takes good likenesses. I read in a certain Indian journal the description of some scenery which was said to be 'worthy of the pen of a Byron and the pencil of a Chinnery,'—a juxtaposition of names which rather astonishes an Englishman. Chinese artists abound. Some—the pupils of Chinnery—are very respectable performers. Lunquah is the first; but he is gone to Canton. They take accurate likenesses, and will make copies of paintings to resemble the originals to such a degree that none but an artist can tell the difference. They don't know how to flatter yet; but English dollars will one day teach them that profitable art. A lady at Macao was having her portrait drawn. As the work proceeded, she expressed her strong dissatisfaction at the performance. 'Spouse,' said the painter, 'you smile a little: he lookee better.' 'Twas vain; for when the 'pigeon' was done, the indignation of the fair one was so great, and so disagreeably expressed, that the irritated artist naively exclaimed, 'If handsome face no got, how handsome face can make?' English artists could teach him."

At Ningpo,—"The officers were in the habit of going to market, and buying for themselves. On one occasion, the general being present, a Chinese held out a small basket to tempt us, whose contents were two small fat white woolly puppies. We laughed, and he heartily joined; being already, I believe, fully aware of our prejudices, and having only made the offer in joke. The *bonne-bouche* was doubtless picked up by some native."

When the city was ransomed:—

"The Chinese having refused, or neglected, to pay the tax of one million of dollars set on Ningpo, the prize-agents have commenced seizing the stores of pice in the suburbs, under protection of an armed party. The labour of carrying away such treasure may be guessed, when you think that one dollar is equal to

* "The word pigeon is Anglo-Chinese for 'business'—a word which the Chinese cannot pronounce. The constant use of the former between the Chinese and English is one of the drollest things which first strikes a stranger."

1000 pice. They are packed in strings, which pass through the centre of the coin. Twenty-five dollars' worth forms a load for two Chinamen. The operation of lading the junks commenced a few days ago, and will, it is expected, take a month to complete. Hopes are still entertained that the Chinese merchants will come forward and redeem their pice with the demanded silver. If they do not, the tax will of course be increased, to compensate the trouble of carrying it away in copper. I went with Captain G—, the other day, to see the pice-stores. An officer just returned told us there was a very great crowd, and that he was very glad to get away. Another officer hoped we should return safe. I did not more than half like it. At breakfast I had heard the translation, by Mr. Gutzlaff, of a letter to the emperor, from Yihking, governor-general of this province. This gentleman promises to send the emperor the heads of Pottinger, Gough, and Parker; and professes his intention of eating their bodies while still alive, and afterwards sleeping in their skins. I hope this is a figurative mode of expression; but it struck me that if Captain G— and myself fell into Yihking's hands, he might sleep in our skins—*en attendant* our superiors. However, when we crossed the river, we found the street and passages leading to the stores cleared of Chinese by means of a very few sentries placed one at each corner of the streets. Behind these sentries the mob looked on very peaceably and timidly. At the store itself was a captain's guard, the grenadier company of the 18th Royal Irish. The prize-agents were superintending the removal of the coin, which we saw placed in very even regular piles. The bags of pice were carried by Chinamen and Hindoos down to the river's side, and deposited in two junks placed alongside of a temporary pier of planks, on which walked a single British sentinel. The Hindoo and Mussulman followers of our army being far weaker than the Chinese, were chiefly employed in keeping the latter up to their work. One of them I saw lathering a Chinese porter as if he were a donkey; and, donkey-like, he appeared in patience and indifference—thanks partly to the lot of jackets he had on, one over the other, according to the winter fashion of China. Several of the porters had been flogged for secreting some of the coin about their persons, which they contrived to do in spite of the vigilance with which they were watched, and the great weight and small value of the article purloined."

Prisoners were tied together by their tails, instead of handcuffs; but still their daring practice of kidnapping stragglers no dread or form of punishment could repress. Thus we hear:—

"Since I wrote last, the kidnappers have been bolder than ever. Search having been made for a soldier of the 49th, who was missing, his body (in consequence of information given to Mr. Gutzlaff) was found in a house not many hundred yards from head-quarters. He had been murdered in broad daylight, strangled, bound, and bagged, with the view of being carried over the walls at night. He was servant to one of the officers, and a very powerful man. A strong rascally-looking Chinaman was found concealed in the same house. This house and a few others near it were burnt the same evening by order of the general. The rage and excitement of our soldiers in consequence of this murder have been very great; and many innocent Chinamen will, I fear, rue the iniquity of these murderers. At the same time I believe that murder is the result of resistance rather

than of premeditation; as the mandarins give greater rewards for live than dead barbarians. This event occurred on the 28th of last month, and on the 30th another attempt was made; but this time it was outside the town in the north-gate suburb. A young sailor of H.M.S. Columbine, having strayed from his boat, was seized with violence and nearly carried off; he escaped, however, by the sudden and unexpected use of his knife on the kidnappers, and joined his comrades, who were not far off. The villains escaped; but their boat, with cords and a bag, was found in a neighbouring canal. This is truly a celestial, enlightened, and flowery empire, where they carry on war by such grand means as bagging the enemy. They are keen sportsmen, and are becoming very expert. About the same time another marine was carried off at Chinhae, as also a black cook. We hear they have a collection of prisoners at Hangchow; so all have not yet been murdered. In the course of the 30th the whole of the north suburb was burnt down."

Bold in this sort of warfare, the Chinamen were often forced into battle by seeing many of their unwilling companions bound with their hands tied behind them, and their heads struck off or dreadfully hacked; and when overcome, the amount of suicides, and the immolation of women and children, were horrible to human nature.

"Not long (says our author) before the evacuation of Ningpo, a report was brought very early one morning to Mr. Gutzlaff, that the head of his Chinese police, who resided about a quarter of a mile from head-quarters, had disappeared, as also one of his wives, while the other lay murdered in the house. Mr. Gutzlaff, a soldier, and myself, proceeded to inspect the house, to see if we could trace any signs of the murdering kidnappers. We found the woman lying on the floor with her throat cut. She had been dead some hours. While looking at her, I observed what appeared like thin brown slips of bamboo loosely fastened round her wrists; and remarked to Mr. G. how singular it was that they should have found it necessary to bind her. But he exclaimed 'Those are her nails; and true enough it was, as I found when I looked close. It appears that fine ladies are in the habit when going to bed of softening their nails in warm water, and then winding them round their wrists, to prevent their being injured. This phenomenon is not so wonderful when you consider that five long nails are to be thus secured on each fair wrist.'"

Before the definitive battle of Sykee a letter was addressed to Sir Hugh Gough:—

"After speaking of the glory of the Chinese, the writer says, 'In former times the English likewise appeared at court with tribute, and, therefore, they were permitted to have commerce with Canton, and to trade in woollens, calicoes, and watches.' Again, a little lower, he exclaims, 'Should a great country fear destruction from a small realm?' Then follow threats on the one hand, and promises on the other; and it is difficult, and happily unnecessary, to decide which of the two bear the palm of absurdity. Take this specimen of the rewards intended for Sir Hugh, if he will merely 'be-seech to surrender his army, earnestly supplicating that this offer may be accepted;' for it appears that it will be an imperial favour to accept of our surrender. 'As for yourself,' continues the writer, 'rich rewards will be showered upon you; you will become an object of the highest favour, and your name will become illustrious. Even your posterity will share in this. All will be imbued with the

literature of the celestial empire, and having been well versed in Chinese lore, may even gain admittance to the imperial college.' The Chinese appear, by the papers we found, to be strongly impressed with the idea, that we cannot march inland, nor do any thing without our shipping. The battle of Sykee has been the first step to undeceive them. We went up from Ningpo the greater part of the way by steamers, it is true; but the only difference, if we had marched all the way, could have been, that the battle would have been fought a day later. Not only are many of the shops opening here again, but I am told that many of the females and children (who were leaving the town on foot and in sedans in great numbers just before the general went to Chusan) are now returning. They no longer believe that the time of our expulsion has arrived.

"Note.—It was about this time that a printed paper was thrown over the wall; and, being supposed to be hostile in its purport toward us, was carried to the interpreter. It turned out to be an address to us from some Chinese orator. It said, amongst other things, to the effect, that, 'after so long an absence, at so great distance, your mothers and sisters must be longing for your return. You have been away long enough; go back to your families; we don't want you here.' Absurd as this address was, it deserves attention, as shewing the strong domestic affections of the Chinese. These, to be sure, were sometimes very silyly employed. If a Chinaman of the hostile force wished to live in peace and avoid blows, he pleaded to his chief the necessity of attending on a sick old parent or grandmother."

An untoward event attended the negotiations and treaty.—

"The next visit was a private one to the commissioners by the plenipo to transact business, and a day was then appointed to sign and seal on board the flag-ship. It was, however, put off on account of the illness of old Elepoo. This old gentleman sent an officer on board the Queen steamer for some medicine recommended by the surgeon. The officer, named Chang, though a blue-button, is a disreputable character, and he got drunk in the gunroom. The consequence was, that he lost the label which should have accompanied the medicine, and thus Elepoo swallowed at once what should have lasted three days. It nearly killed him. In the mean time the emperor's consent to the treaty, as sent to him in the rough, arrived, with only one objection, viz. to the trade with Foochoonfoo. However, as Sir Henry would not yield, the commissioners signed the treaty on the 29th August, on board the flag-ship Cornwallis."

The following sensible remarks conclude the volume:—

"The making and carrying into effect the regulations for future commercial intercourse with the five ports mentioned in the Appendix will be no easy matter. The chief difficulty, however, will be to preserve peace. No sensible or humane person can desire another contest with the Chinese; yet great skill and judgment will be required to avert the evil. It will be quite as necessary in future to protect the Chinese from the violence of European adventurers as the Europeans from the insults of the Chinese. Fortunately the present plenipotentiary is universally considered fully equal to the difficult task of controlling the commercial and political confusion, which more or less threatens us in a country where the real weakness of the government is now first apparent to its own subjects as well as confirmed to

strangers. If, adopting our usual Eastern policy, we interfere in the internal concerns of China, other European nations will follow our example; and wars, not confined to Asia, will be the too probable consequences. We must, therefore, continue to exercise the moderation displayed in the treaty of Nanking, and allay the fears of the Chinese as to our views of territorial aggrandisement. But this will never be the case, if we suffer any of the missionaries in China to combine political with religious views. We must not permit the doctrines of Machiavelli or Robespierre engrafted on those of our Saviour to be preached in that country, though there exist persons who imagine most unwisely that the Christian religion can be propagated by fire and sword. If peace is to be maintained, if the aim of conquest is sincerely repudiated, it will be requisite to invest the authorities in China with very great powers, which will be necessary also to secure commercial prosperity to England and India."

Mr. Baynes's volume possesses less of novelty than he seems to be aware of. So many other travellers and authors have preceded him over every inch of his ground, that it was impossible to have original information to communicate. What we lately remarked on Dr. Yates's *Egypt*, therefore, applies to this work (to which reviewers, being acquainted with its predecessors, are more likely than any other class to feel unfavourably)—whilst persons little acquainted with the subject as it is treated by the writer, and by his reflections on the multitude of objects which caught his attention, will find more to gratify them. Having already so much of the East, we select a single quotation from Athens to speak for style and manner.

"Talking of houses, his majesty of Greece has built, or I may I believe say, is still building for himself, a most unconscionably large one. The quarries of Pentelicus must think old times have come back again, and that another Parthenon is in course of erection. The large quadrangular edifice of white marble, called the 'New Palace,' would accommodate all the princes in the Homeric catalogue, being, I should say, considerably larger than Buckingham Palace, and withal somewhat more elegant. This palace is decidedly one of King Otho's blunders: a far less expensive building would have amply sufficed; and it is curious how much ill-feeling has been produced by this injudicious waste of the public money. This, however, is not the only mistake which has been made by the present sovereign of Greece. His whole reign has been a period of bitter disappointment to the men who fought so bravely for their independence. An independence, in one sense indeed, they have gained—a nominal and national one. Their internal liberation has yet to be effected; and it requires little political sagacity to see that the spirit which extorted an admission of its national right from Europe, will not long rest content without real, domestic, constitutional freedom. Otho was accepted by the Greeks as their despotic monarch, only till such time as a constitutional charter could be framed. They trusted him, and he has deceived them. He is still an arbitrary, unrestrained ruler, and they still demand the promised charter. Such treatment the Greeks might, perhaps, endure from one who was a Greek in heart, and who would flatter their national vanity, by striving to elevate their country; but King Otho has been content to remain the military governor of a Bavarian province, instead of assuming the character of an independent king of a fine people. Never had man an opportunity of purchasing for him-

self enthusiastic love on such easy terms, and never did man more wantonly reject it: the king of Greece will not even condescend to seem a Greek. 'He is ignorant,' as one of his subjects observed to me, 'not only of our ancient history, but of the events and progress of the very struggle which placed him on the throne.' His queen is as popular as he is otherwise: perhaps some part of this favour may be owing to what, were her husband more beloved, would scarcely be a cause of their affections—she has no children. In this the Greeks see a hope of quietly getting rid of a dynasty they do not love. Under such a regime, the press is of course most strictly watched; the utmost vigilance is, however, ineffectual to the total suppression of public feeling through this channel. I have now before me an instance in *The Wanderer*, a sort of Greek *Childe Harold*, the popularity of which is, perhaps, owing more to the vehement tirades which it contains against the Bavarians than to its own intrinsic merits. According to the modern pronunciation, Bavarians and barbarians sound alike, or so nearly so as to afford scope for a very fair innuendo. The author, however, by no means limits himself to such ambushed attacks: the Bavarians 'are a cloud of insatiate harpies who have alighted upon Hellas,' while a fever, which fatally affected a large number of the foreign troops, is produced 'by a pestilential breath purposely emitted by the indignant soil, for the destruction of the hated race who have polluted her surface.' This poem is by Alexander Soutzou, the most popular, and perhaps the best, Greek writer of the present day. He was nominated professor of belles lettres in the University of Athens, but his patriotism got the better of his discretion, and his anti-Bavarian invectives, of course, unchained him. The counters of the publishers presented a tolerable sprinkling of new publications, many of them apparently very trashy and in bad taste; those on religious subjects, in particular, being such as might be expected from the corrupt state of religion, and the lamentable ignorance of the clergy."

Beautifully illustrated, as most of Messrs. Fisher's publications are, with four fine engravings in each of these four monthly Parts, and uniform with Mr. Allon's splendid work, doing a similar service to the Turkish empire, this Chinese exhibition will assuredly meet the desideratum at present so much and so generally looked for by the people of England. We lately noticed an admirably characteristic issue from the Parisian press (*Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1352), in which the manners, &c., of China were happily represented (as its literature will be by the important undertaking of Didot Frères (*Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1341): and we therefore the more rejoice that a like attention should be directed towards the subject in a country and capital so intimately connected with it as our own. The plates are executed in a high style of art, "from original and authentic sketches;" and if the editor (as we have no doubt from his practice and experience he will) carefully incorporate the new and recent information reaching us every day, with the standard accounts we possess respecting the *celestial terrene*, his lettered labours conjoined with the artist's graphic performances will complete a design eminently worthy of a permanent place in every British (we may say European) library.

Letters to a Young Lady on the Advantages of Early Piety. Pp. 80. Clarke and Co. The piety may be good, but the grammar is bad.

Faust: a Tragedy, in Two Parts, by J. Wolfgang von Goethe. Part II. Translated into English verse by Jonathan Birch, Esq., Honorary Member of the Society for Home and Foreign Polite Literature in Berlin. 1843. 8vo. Chapman and Hall.

WE have had to notice so many translations of the first part of *Faust*, and we have had so many occasions to speak of the whole, that we should hardly have given more than a passing line to any other work on the subject, had it not possessed some peculiar merits and characteristics of its own, which is the case with the present (the first) poetical version of the second part of that singular drama. Mr. Birch, the translator, is very favourably known, not only by his translation of the first part of the same poem, but by several works of a popular character.

For our own part, we confess that Mr. Birch's preface and translation make us better pleased with *Faust* than we ever were before. We think that he has seized upon the spirit of the original with great success, and that he has understood the intentions and plan of Goethe in many points where they were an object of dispute even among Germans. In his preface Mr. Birch differs from those who have considered the second part of *Faust* an unnecessary addition to the first—the fanciful creation of the author's mind at a later period: he believes that this continuation is a part of the whole, designed by Goethe from the beginning, and that the poem would be incomplete without it. Goethe's plan, according to Mr. Birch, was to produce a moral work—to take for his model the book of Job, and for his hero a man whom the evil one has a special power to tempt, and who, through the working of Divine providence, at length escapes from his grasp. This hero is a personage of popular tradition—a man whose thirst for knowledge and aspiring mind lead him to seek the gratification of this passion even by unlawful means. He is tempted to make use of magic; and his bond with the tempter gives him over to the prince of darkness whenever he arrives at that stage of bodily or intellectual enjoyment in which he shall wish to remain for ever. The result of his first trials—the melancholy fate of Margaret—and the remorse that follows—are the subject of the first part, which must be known to most of our readers. In the second part he runs through a new series of temptations; he again enters the unknown world, to deal with ghosts and shades. The first part of the poem was founded chiefly upon the myths of northern superstition; in the second we remove into the richer mythology of ancient Greece. Faust falls in love with the shade of Helen; he sets out in search of the ideal beautiful, and encounters new adventures, which give room for the display of the singular imagination of the writer. The possession of the object of his desires brings but short satisfaction to Faust: a new pursuit engages his attention, and he at last aims at the useful. The last great labour of his life is to snatch a large tract of land from the encroachment of the sea, and cover it with a happy and contented people. In the prosecution of this work he dies: he is penitent, and is carried to heaven, where the unhappy but penitent Margaret becomes his patron and teacher. We think Mr. Birch's preface, in which he develops his opinions, is well deserving the attention of our readers.

We cannot but admire the wonderful skill with which Goethe has brought together within the compass of a drama, heaven, earth, and hell; and the extraordinary manner in which

he has blended the harshness of Gothic fable with the beautiful mythology of Greece, and the readiness with which he moves out of one into the other. We may point out as an instance of the singular fertility of his invention, the contrast between the Grecian and the Gothic in the transition of Helen from the one to the other. The disguised Mephistopheles describes to her the castle of Faust, where she is to seek shelter from the pursuit and vengeance of her jealous husband:—

"You should see his splendid castle! 'twould glad your eyes.

'Tis other than the bulky, coarse, squat masonry
Your boasted fathers clumsily up-pil'd!—
Cyclopean-cyclopean, pond'rous, unheven stones!
Heap'd masses of unchisel'd rock!—but there
The whole is squar'd by line and rule, and nicely even.
View'd from without, it seems to touch the clouds!
And has its seams so closely join'd, it rivals polish'd steel!

To clamber up were vain—the very thought slips down!

Within there is an ample court quadrangular,
Whose every side displays rich tracery.—
Columns and pilasters, arches great and small,
Light balconies, internal corridors are seen,
With arms embazon'd!"

The meaning of "embazoned arms" becomes to the Grecian beauty a subject of curious inquiry. At length she judges with her own eyes, and is struck with the novelty of every thing around her. She is not the least amazed with the Gothic rhymes which characterised the verse in which her new guests are speaking; for in Greece the conversation is carried on in blank verse:—

"Helen. Wonders manifold I see and hear:
Astonishment has seized me, and I much would ask.
But erst develope why the warder's speech
Sounded so foreign, yet harmoniously?
Tone seem'd to suit itself to tone, in words
Most apt; for had one closing word possession
O' th' ear—other came trippingly as 'twere to woo it.
Faust. If the rhymed language of our folk so please,
Much would our song delight your senses!
What say you, shall we make th' attempt?
Our conversation seems to call it forth."

We consider Mr. Birch's translation exceedingly well done. He evidently understands his original far better than any other translator. He has transferred into our language the form of verse and the peculiar spirit of the original with great success; and he has brought it still more within the comprehension of the ordinary English reader by the addition of a large body of learned and useful notes. We esteem it altogether a valuable addition to our literature.

Letters on South America; comprising Travels on the Banks of the Paraná and Rio de la Plata. By J. P. and W. P. Robertson, authors of "Letters on Paraguay," and "Francis's Reign." 3 vols. J. Murray.

THE preceding works of the authors were so deservedly popular, that we wonder at their having delayed the present publication so long. It has probably been owing to their erratic, or rather locomotive, lives; for though they have not, like Ariel, put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes, their mercantile pursuits have led them to travel, and rapidly too, over its surface for many thousand miles, enduring all sorts of vicissitudes, and enjoying little of the rest which book-writing requires. The brothers spent twenty-five years in South America; and the particulars of their enterprises as traders with the natives, and as general merchants to Europe, are quite extraordinary, even with our assurances of the wonderful efforts made by British commerce in every quarter of the habitable globe. Such are the men who, in peace or war, make our great national character; and, to the honour of ancient Caledonia, they are Scotchmen.

But this is away from our work; and as we have not much to do, the wandering is the less excusable. Let us add, then, that the history of the political revolutions and pseudo-revolutions (for every little change was so designated) in the countries referred to, furnishes sterling material for hereafter; and that the amusing sketches of society, and customs, and characters of singular, *alias* "noticeable," persons with whom the authors came in contact, form altogether a *mélange* much out of the common way, and rather unlike any defined or acknowledged class of publication with which we are acquainted. In one sense the volumes may be read for more entertainment; in another sense, for very useful information. Between the two, though rather late, they should please.

One of the Messrs. Robertson returned so long ago as 1830, and the other 1834; but their continued intercourse with South Americans enables them to fill up their relation of events to the present time. They state that the newspaper news from that quarter has been very erroneous; and we may say, we never knew it otherwise from countries where *loans* were concerned! So much depends on depreciating or bolstering-up credit, that even if men were honest, their interests would bias their views sufficiently to make the intelligence they transmitted very much of the quality of the *Brussels Gazette* of old, in spite of which and the father of lies, the gasconading song of Hearts of Oak asserts that Britons are always victorious.

The first residence of the authors, faithfully described, was Corrientes, and the next Goya, and subsequently Buenos Ayres. Their letters are addressed to General W. Miller, field-marshal of Peru, an officer who has played a distinguished part in South American politics and battles; and one of the most remarkable portraits they draw is of a Payther, otherwise Peter Campbell, otherwise Don Pedro Cam-Bell, an Irish adventurer and quondam tanner, who, in a lower sphere, also made a "shindy" as right-hand man to Artigas. He was created general-in-chief for the collection of hides by our countrymen (none more fit than an old tanner), and the speculation was very extensive, one person at Goya having warehoused not fewer than 10,000 of them cured and ready for export. But our first extract explains the term revolution:—

"There is no part of the world in which the word revolution is so much twisted from its real sense, among the important expressions of language, than in South America. A revolution in other countries is something to startle the mind; but with the South Americans every public disturbance is 'a revolution.' If one president of a republic be upset by a few influential men, to make way for another, it is called 'a revolution'; if an officer seize a higher command than his own, by the aid of a squadron of cavalry, it is 'a revolution,' and if Colonel A. is proclaimed by a town-council governor of a province, instead of Colonel B., that also is 'a revolution.'

The form of traffic is also worthy of note.

"The universal system of doing business in the interior parts of South America is by giving what are called 'habilitaciones,' that is, advancing to the grower or collector of produce a certain sum in money and goods, which he engages to repay in his produce within a given time, and at a stipulated price. If you want wheat, hides, mineral ores, wool, yerba, tobacco, or any other product of the country, in large quantities, you must advance the money in the first place, and then trust to the honesty of your

debtor for fulfilling his part of the contract. This mode of doing business arises from the farmers and collectors of produce having no capital of their own to work upon; or at least so small a one, that if you only procure what they can collect with their own funds, your operations are reduced to a scale of insignificance. This system of advancing, in the first place, with no better security than the sometimes dubious honesty of the contractors, is evidently a hazardous one; because it holds out a temptation to dishonesty; because the South Americans of the class you must employ are improvident and careless about money; and because many of them are addicted to gambling—a vice which they can, by no means, resist, when they find their pockets heavy with doubloons, no matter whether belonging to you or to themselves. The Creoles who thus took 'habilitaciones,' always did so at a great disadvantage: they paid high prices for their goods, and got low ones for their produce. In fact, they had to pay for the risk which their employers ran in trusting them. Many have been ruined in South America by granting extensive habilitaciones or advances; and it will be for the benefit of all parties when a more equal division, or a greater spread of capital, shall banish this system of credit altogether from the country."

To vary our theme, we will copy out a strange story, which shews that mosquitos are to be found in the province of Corrientes:—

"As in every other metropolis that I have known, the gentlemen, and still more the ladies of Corrientes, thought that beyond the precincts of the city all was tedium, dullness, and vulgarity; and such was the idea they entertained of the delights of Goya, that in the course of my P. P. C. visits,—not paid there through the quick medium of an embossed card, but by a gossip of a couple of hours' duration,—one of the young belles of the place, on my asking her 'what I could send her from Goya?' archly replied, 'You may send me, sir, the only thing which I imagine the port possesses,—send me a pound of mosquitos.' I mention the commission thus given to me, because, in order to shew you what the Paraná sometimes is, I have to add, that to her no small astonishment and dismay, I literally fulfilled the request which the pretty Dona Dolores Madariaga had made of me. Tempted by a fast-sailing vessel ready to leave, and a fine northerly breeze, I started on the occasion in question by water for Goya. The first day we made a fine run; the second day we lost our breeze, and in the evening, not far from Goya, we were, from the intricacy and danger of the navigation on a dark night, obliged to tie up to a tree, near to a marshy bank of the river. Not a breath of air stirred the leaves,—the sky was clouded,—the atmosphere was close and sultry in the extreme; and we were soon made to see and to feel that there was in store for us, for the night, an amount of misery and anguish of which words can convey but a faint and imperfect idea. The fact, you know, is, that travellers see strange things; and so you must not fancy there is any exaggeration in what I am going to tell you of the mosquitos, on, to me, this memorable occasion. After the sun went down, and the shades of night began to deepen around us, those terrible enemies gradually brought their forces to bear upon us, and by nine o'clock the battle raged at its height. The first grand attack was on the cabin, where they made a charge on the candle, so impetuous as instantly to extinguish it. We were accordingly very soon forced from this stronghold, and it was kept in possession

during the night by some hundreds of thousands of our subtle enemy. Rushing on deck, we maintained, from eight o'clock, P.M. till about four, A.M., next morning, a manful fight with myriads of our foes; and knowing that a great diversion would be caused in our favour by lights, we placed two large tin-lanterns at the extremities of the quarter-deck, leaving the doors of them open. Two of our gallant crew were placed over these lanterns to relight the candles as they were repeatedly extinguished by the dead and dying bodies of our uncountable assailants. We stood, of course, during the night on the defensive: spite of the heat, we put on strong boots and gloves, and armed ourselves with large and heavy towels. With these we walked backwards and forwards on the deck, clearing the atmosphere around us of the bloodthirsty mosquitos. A mighty host of them fell, and at last the main body, which had been constantly reinforced from the marsh, drew off toward the dawn in many a dense phalanx. On our part there was not a little blood spilt; the poisoned darts, or stings, of our enemy had taken direful effect on our faces, and, spite of all our precautions, on other parts of our bodies; so that in the morning our features, swollen as they were with the wounds inflicted on us, were scarcely recognisable. When I contemplated the heaps of slain which filled the lanterns and covered the deck, I recollected my charming young friend's commission,—had the mosquitos carefully collected,—and, making a parcel of them, I sent them off in the morning, with a detailed account of the terrible affray in which our enemies had fallen."

There is a capital romance at the beginning of the second volume, in which love, imprisonment, revenge, &c., are humorously delineated; but we must leave its fifty pages to the readers of the work.

In the third volume one of the authors revisits his native home; and the contrasts of family comforts and civilised life, after the wild wanderings of past years, are striking and interesting. He returns to Corrientes, and here is a picture of its comforts and civilised life:—"Mr. Postlethwaite gave a grand ball and supper to the fashionables of the place on his saint's day (St. John the Baptist's), in June. All the respectable part of the population was included in the invitation, and all of them thronged to the fête. Some of the ladies, pure descendants of the Spaniards, with still a tinge of noble blood in their veins, came loaded with the antique but rich ornaments which had descended from mother to daughter, and which consisted of large pearls, single and in rows, and of brilliants as well as rose diamonds, set with equal and ponderous clumsiness. Large lockets and miniature pictures dangled in front of the old ladies, whose dresses were equally old-fashioned with their jewellery,—faded brocade and figured satins, with deep lace ruffles and frills, and fans of a foot in diameter. Some of the young Correntinas were neatly attired, although they wanted that fashionable air which no provincials, in any part of the world, are able to attain. Mrs. Postlethwaite, aided by the young ladies and by one or two Correntinas of the best taste, laid out the tables so beautifully, that, to look at them, no one could have fancied there was any lack of 'all the delicacies of the season' in Corrientes. With the exception of ice-creams, which in that warm country are not to be had for 'love nor money,' I cannot recollect anything which is placed on the tables in the supper-rooms when a ball is given in London that was not to be found on Mrs. Postlethwaite's tables in Corrientes. Hours being earlier than

in Belgrave-square, the company was admitted to supper at twelve o'clock. I said admitted, not led; for although I doubt not the Correntinas of the present day can say, '*Nous avons changé tout cela*,' in 1817 the admission to the supper-room presented a curious scene. The ladies and their slaves and servants squeezed in at the door, higgledy-piggledy, pretty much as hungry expectants of a new play at Covent-garden crowd in at the pit-door the moment it is thrown open. The ladies, as fast as they could, secured seats, and the servants squatted behind them on the floor. The demolition which then commenced of the good things was astounding and truly laughable. Not content with the slow progress which half a dozen of us were making in carving, some of the ladies literally laid hold with their hands of the ducks, chickens, fowls, partridges, and tore them limb from limb. Then we found that the servants were placed as receptacles for whatever their mistresses could conveniently throw to them. '*Coïna*!' (in Guarani, *Take it*) cried one dame, and away flew the leg of a goose into the lap (in which was spread out a large towel) of the squatted Mulatta behind. '*Coïna*!' said another, and off went in a different direction the drumstick of a turkey. '*Coïna*!' issued from an opposite side, and the half-consumed breast of a capon went over the shoulder of the sitter and into the wallet of the squatter. As this kind of sharp-shooting advanced, it increased in vivacity, so that in all directions, and with unceasing velocity, pastry, poultry, cakes, ham, game, and many other dainties, flew from the table to the floor, till the 'maids' retired heavily laden with the spoils so dexterously acquired by the mistresses. Some of our English dishes puzzled the Correntinas. There were placed here and there small plates with fresh butter made up into pretty little prints; and a poor girl sitting next to me, mistaking one for a sweetmeat, put her fork into the print and transferred it whole into her mouth. What was she to do? she could neither gulp it down nor cry '*coïna*!' this no longer being a transferable property. She cast a piteous side-glance at me, to see that I was not looking; and then she disposed of the 'print of butter' in a manner which I must leave to my readers themselves to divine. In the centre of the table stood a beautiful and to all appearance most inviting dish. It was a tipsey cake—a trifle—whipped up into beautiful but deceitful 'flummery.' A Correntino thrusting a spoon into it, carried the contents to his mouth, where it so instantly vanished into 'thin air,' that the visitor looked for all the world as if he had swallowed a spectre."

Of the Guarani tribe of Indians, now nearly if not quite annihilated, we are told:

"They were a harmless, amiable, and kindly-disposed race. Most of them could read and write, and play on some instrument, many of them on two or three. One old man among them called *Shernisha* (the comic actor or buffo in their plays) was a great favourite with us, and by his queer tricks used to afford us much amusement: he would occasionally take an immense segar and smoke it for some time, without any appearance of smoke from it, and then preparing to tell some amusing story, as he commenced relating it, the smoke which he had swallowed would pour forth from his eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, in a most extraordinary manner."

Ceremonies and etiquette were held in strict observance:

"Thus, it was not only held to be improper in Buenos Ayres to pick one's teeth, but, on the

contrary, to be a grievous offence, and proving clearly the hauteur and insolence of the attorney-general towards the government. In every country things are embodied into being and importance, from received ideas or adopted customs. In 1830, Senor Anchorena, minister of the government, sent to prison a French engineer named Ponce, for not having taken off his hat to him in the street, with an order that he should not be liberated without making three bows to the hangman. Ponce acceded to this, bowing profoundly, as he was ordered to do, to this distinguished officer of justice; after which the Frenchman was liberated. Fortunately Monsieur Ponce was a man of pacific and placable disposition, and so the thing ended. At another time such a case would have produced a quarrel with the French consul, and probably a blockade."

We fear we have but faintly shadowed forth the medley of trade, travel, politics, story, and portraiture, which fills these volumes; but we can do no more even for their desultory variety.

The Annual Biography; being Lives of eminent and remarkable Persons who have died within the Year 1842. By C. R. Dodd, Esq., author of "*The Peerage*," "Parliamentary Companion," &c. Pp. 463. Chapman and Hall.

FOR a number of years a work under a nearly similar title, *The Annual Biography*, was produced by the late lamented Mr. Walter Henry Watts, and though most ably and conscientiously executed (always referring to his authorities, where not original!), and published by Messrs. Longman and Co., never arrived at more than moderate success, and was finally abandoned as an unrequiting labour. The present volume is the first of a new attempt by a gentleman whose talents, experience, and researches, well qualify him for the task; but unless the design is much improved, we cannot say that it promises the right to sufficient lasting encouragement. In our opinion a multitude of names are introduced of persons whose lives can neither be considered in any way "eminent or remarkable;" and the room they usurp forces Mr. Dodd to be concise, meagre, and unsatisfactory in those memoirs which really deserve far more ample treatment. We have looked at several biographies of friends and contemporaries well known to us—Mr. Watts, Allan Cunningham, Dr. Maginn, and others—and must say the history of their lives has greatly disappointed us. Next year we trust the writer will reform his plan, and give us more of the wheat and less of the chaff. It is only the former that can spring from the earth: the latter may be allowed to lie where it is thrown, and has no vital principle to make it worthy of remembrance.

The Principles of Gothic and Ecclesiastical Architecture elucidated by Question and Answer. By Matthew Holbeche Bloxam. 5th edition, illustrated with 200 woodcuts. 12mo, pp. 228. Tilt and Bogue.

WITHOUT pretension, and without the attempt at display too frequently encountered in late writers on the subject, this small work has certainly great claims on the notice of the public. The author is previously known to us by name, but further we are unacquainted with him than through the present volume, which bespeaks a considerable knowledge of the matters of which he treats, and much taste in the selection and execution of the examples he offers. The introduction, amounting to thirteen pages, consists of a general view of the architecture of

England from the invasion of the Romans to the extinction of the Gothic after the suppression of the monasteries; and is clear, concise, and well calculated to prepare the catechumen for what follows in the body of the book. The engravings for illustrating it have been chosen with great judgment, are beautifully executed, and admirably adapted for initiating the student into a due comprehension of the different styles or phases of Gothic architecture. The text exhibits a familiarity with the history of Gothic architecture in this country, on which reliance may be safely placed; and at the same time displays an intimacy with the literature whence the history is deduced, which will not be found compressed into so small a space in other works where with we are acquainted. The volume being illustrated with examples drawn from English edifices only, we would suggest, if it goes (which we doubt not) to further editions, some two or three examples of the Flamboyant style of the Continent, slightly touched upon at page 167,—whereof the latent germs, as respects this country, are traceable in the windows of Tysoe, Warwickshire, Oxford Cathedral, and Warrington, Warwickshire, facing p. 162,—might with propriety be introduced. Of the mode in which the valuable and useful information is conveyed to the reader, we do not think so highly. It deserves to be communicated in a more agreeable form than that of a catechism. The method of question and answer may be well enough for children; but we think its information is suited for children of a larger growth, and that the next appearance of it might take a more didactic shape.

The Post-Office London Directory, 1843. F. and W. Kelly.

AT the beginning of the year we ought to notice a work of as much utility for the twelve months to come as any that the press could send forth. The Messrs. Kelly deserve unbounded commendation for the extraordinary care and pains they bestow on this directory. Every part of it is executed with great ability and judgment: the ample information it affords being disposed in the most convenient and accessible manner. In short, every succeeding season has brought improvement with it, till we may say, "practice has led to perfection."

Phantasmagoria of Fun. Edited and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill. 2 vols. 12mo. R. Bentley.

CROWQUILL is as full of puns as a porcupine is of quills, and he darts them more truly than was ever believed of the powers of that animal. There is a large quantum of drollery and humour both in his pen and pencil, and of a kind peculiarly his own; but as the greater part, if not all, has already enriched one or more contemporary periodicals, we need not go into a thrice-repeated tale to tell how much we have been amused.

A Letter to Sir R. Peel, on the Causes of the Success of the Non-productive Classes. By Miles. Pp. 60.

HE proclaims himself a radical and a patriot; and assuredly if persevering in unprofitable publication prove it, he is staunch to both characters. In p. 56 he states, that "notwithstanding he advertised in all the daily papers, and sent each of them a copy, at no trifling expense, he had just received his publisher's account, and how many do you suppose had been sold? (give it up?) just five." As we are afraid we could not help him by our opinion to eke out even the half-dozen, we may as well leave him *Miles behind!*

The Last Ball. By George Soane. 3 vols. London, E. Churton.

Put forth without much pretension, "The Last Ball," a tale occupying one volume, the other two containing several shorter stories, will take position respectfully in the light and passing literature of its class. The fictions are founded on facts, interesting, although not new, and are pleasantly written.

The Holy Branch: an Album for 1843. By Emily Davis. 4to, pp. 135. London, Oliver.

A PLEASING mixture of prose and poetry by a young female writer, who appeals to the kindness of the press for her compositions, which include authorship, embellishment, and music. We can fairly speak well of this triple claim, and of the whole as equal to the general run of Annuals.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANCIENT SHIPPING.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—I request a corner in your pages to invite attention to the following account of safety-boats, as constructed by the ancient Gauls.

In the third book of *Cæsar's Commentaries* on his wars in Gaul, it is stated that the attempts of the Roman fleet on the coasts of the Veneti were frustrated for a long time by the violence of the winds and tides in that region, by the difficulties of the navigation, and more especially by the superior construction of the vessels opposed to *Cæsar's* squadron. In his description of the ships of the Veneti, *Cæsar* represents them as being more flat-bottomed, and better able to bear knocking about among the rocks and shoals, than those of the Romans, when they were exposed to the regress of the tides, and the action of the winds. He says, "They were built entirely of oak, and rose high in the prows and sterns, so as to resist the force of the heavy seas and tempests. The benches of the rowers were made of strong beams 12 inches broad, and fastened with nails an inch thick. The cables were made of iron instead of rope, and they used leather instead of canvass for sails."* *Strabo*† (*de Geogr.* lib. iv.) and *Dion Cassius*‡ (*de Gallis*, lib. xxxix. 110) make mention of the same peculiarities in the

construction of the boats of the Veneti; and *Strabo* adds, they used sea-weed for purposes of caulking (*ἀραιώματα καταλείπονσι, ταῦτα δὲ βρῖοις διαβάττονσι*).

On reading these passages, it occurred to me, that here are descriptions which must have led to the invention of our life-boat, and to the introduction of chain-cables. But on consulting such accounts as were within my reach, of Greathead's invention of the life-boat, and of Sir Samuel Brown's chain-cables, I could not find any allusion whatever to these ancient records of naval usages in old times; nor have any of the encyclopædias, to which I have turned, made the slightest reference to them under the heads of life-boats or chain-cables. The thought then came across me, is it possible that we have had recourse to forms and forces in ship-building which were in use among the Veneti of Gaul 1900 years ago, on a coast very much like our own, and that no mention has been made of them in any treatise on naval architecture? Was there nothing in the buoyant construction of the boats of the Veneti, and the substitution of iron for hempen cables, deserving of being remarked upon by modern writers on the art of ship-building? And are the facts, of the Veneti having built boats of sufficient solidity to bear concussion on a hard beach, and amidst rocks and breakers, and of their having used leather for sails, and sea-weed for caulking, so insignificant in naval history, that they have been passed over in silence? It is much more likely that I should be ignorant of the works in which allusion has been made to these matters, than that they should have been totally unnoticed. But I have asked several friends better informed than myself; and they have all said, that they do not remember seeing any reference to the passages in question, in application to improvements or inventions of our own. It has been pointed out to me, by a gentleman well known in literary circles, that the memoir of M. Melot, in the 16th vol. of the *Mémoires de l'Académie de Belles Lettres*, although specially treating of the maritime resources and enterprises of the Veneti, makes no allusion whatever to the particular construction of the ships of these people. The Veneti were mariners of no mean order. According to *Cæsar's* account, they surpassed the neighbouring states in their acquaintance with naval affairs; they had extensive traffic with Britain;† they brought into action with the Romans no fewer than 220 vessels of war; and they navigated their dangerous seas in safety, when the Romans could not do so. Such vessels, to judge from their number, 220, could only have been very large boats; but they were built so strongly, that *Cæsar* distinctly states, they were capable not only of resisting the shock of the Roman beaks, but also of the rocks and billows.

Admitting that there may have been some exaggeration both in *Cæsar's* and in *Strabo's* narratives, and that it is impossible to construct boats which shall bear as much wear and tear as is there implied; yet there must have been some degree of truth in these descriptions. "Our vessels," says *Cæsar*, "had the advantage in point of agility and in the propul-

sion of the oars; but theirs were better adapted to the nature of the coasts, and better able to resist the violence of the tempests; for neither could our ships make any impression upon them with their beaks, such was the solidity of their construction; nor could we encounter the rocks with the same security as they did. For when the wind began to rage, and they were obliged to commit themselves to its mercy, they were able to weather the storm more easily, to run among the shallows with less risk, and to brave the rocks and cliffs on the reflux of the tide." Deducting what we will from the accuracy of *Cæsar's* relation, yet much remains to assure us, that there was something very peculiar in what he calls the "firmness" of the boats of the Veneti; and that they were constructed on a principle which gave them unusual buoyancy, and enabled them to answer the purpose of safety-boats on a rocky coast. *Strabo's* mention of theirs is to the same effect.

I have referred you to these curious passages, under the hope that some of your correspondents may throw further light upon the subject, and point out writings in which reference has been made to a principle of ancient ship-building which appears so worthy of notice. I find that it has been proposed to the Lords of the Admiralty, at various times, to supply ships of war and discovery-ships with boats which shall be more serviceable, in cases of emergency, as safety-boats, than those which are in ordinary use. Sir W. Charges in 1809, Admiral Hunter and Captain Lillie in 1830, suggested improvements of this kind, that should combine strength and buoyancy; but not with any reference, as far as I know, to the ancient practice or example of the Veneti. An account of the loss of the royal mail steamer, *Isis*, which took place, at some distance from Bermuda, on the 9th of last October, states that the crew was saved in consequence of "the excellent quality of the boats." "So heavy a sea," says the account (which appeared in the *Standard* and *St. James's Chronicle* of Nov. 4 and 5), "no other boats could have encountered with such numbers on board." This implies recent improvement. On the other hand, the want of such improvement is gathered from the report of another wreck, that of the *Waterloo*, in Table Bay, on the 28th of last August, in which it is alleged that many lives were lost for want of proper boats. "There seems to have been a great deficiency of boats calculated to live in such a tremendous sea as is brought into Table Bay by a N.W. gale."—*St. James's Chronicle*, Nov. 12, 1842.

I have not ventured to make any remarks as to the use of leather sails by the ancient Veneti; but I may be allowed to state, that a storm fore-sail, made of leather, was once tried by the Mermaid revenue cutter: it was soon, however, discontinued, because it would not stand upon a wind, and when wet it bagged too much, and the roping of it ran up so as to be useless. With respect to substituting sea-weed for oakum, another expedient of the Veneti, it is worthy of observation, that the reason assigned by *Strabo* for its adoption by that people was its moisture:—τοῦ μὲν βρίου νοτιωτέρου ὕψος τῆς φύσεως, τῆς δὲ ὁρῆς ξηρὰς καὶ ἀλιπῆους. Moss is still used for the same purpose in the north of Scotland. MERCATOR.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 23.—Mr. Hamilton in the chair. The President read some portions of a letter from M. Dureau de la Malle, member of the Institute

* *Cæsar* de Bello Gallico, lib. iii. c. 13, 14. "Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant: carinæ aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum æstus excipere possent: proræ admodum erectæ atque item puppæ, ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ: naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: transtræ ex pedatibus in latitudinem trabibus, confixa clavibus ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine: anchoræ, pro funibus, catenis ferreis restructæ: pelles pro velis, alutæque tenenter confectæ: sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usum inscientiam; sive, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestates oceani, tantisque impetibus ventorum sustineri, ac tanta onera navium regi velis, non satis commodè posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostræ classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut una celeritate et pulso remorum prestatet: reliqua, pro loci natura, pro vi tempestatum, illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora: neque enim his nostræ rostro nocere poterant (tanta in eis erat firmitudo); neque, propter altitudinem, facile telum adhibebatur; et cadem de causa minus commodè scopulis continebantur. Accedebat, ut quum senu ventus cepisset, et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius, et in vadis consistentes tutius, et ab æstu derelictæ, nihil saxa et cautes timent: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erant exitescimus. Quæ ubi convenit, ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter 220 naves eorum paratissimæ, atque omni genere armorum ornatiissimæ, e portu profectæ, nostris adversæ constituerunt."

† *Strabo* lib. iii. c. 1. "ὅτι γὰρ παρὶς τὸ ἔλασ, π. 195. ὅτι γὰρ ἐκείνη τὸν ποτὶ βίαν τὸν ἄστυμα, ἰβιδ. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνὰ μάλα. Παντοσφύρα δὲ τοῖσι, καὶ ὑλόμενα διὰ τὴν ἀρτίτητα. ἰβιδ.

‡ *Strabo* lib. iii. c. 8. "Hujus civitatis est longe amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ maritimæ regionum earum; quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare conseruunt; et scientiâ atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt."

of France; from which it appeared that Mr. Texier has recently transmitted to that country a large portion of the sculptured frieze of the temple of Diana Leucophryne, from the ruins of Magnesia ad Mæandrum in Asia Minor; and that M. Eugene Boré, in following a new route from Constantinople to Tabriz, has explored the sources of the Halys, Lycus, and Iris rivers. The paper of the evening was, "Extracts from a tour through the southern provinces of Persia, with a description of the sculptures at Tengi Soulek," by the Baron Clement Alexander de Bode. Having heard while at Bebehan of the existence of ancient sculptures and inscriptions in the Bachmêi mountains, the Baron resolved to visit them, the more particularly as it was new ground. He accordingly started on Jan. 28; and leaving to his left the route which had been followed by M'Donald Kenneir, took a N.W. direction, crossing the great plain which surrounds Bebehan, and the river Kurdistan, that traverses it from E. to W. The air (he says) was perfumed with the narcissus, of which the quantity growing wild was so great, that it covered whole fields as with a white sheet. Near the spot where the river was forded are the remains of two bridges, which, to judge by appearances, must have been on a large scale. Numerous ruins, of the Sassanian times, lay scattered along the banks of the river. Having reached Kei Kûs, some ruins of the Sassanian era were visited; after which, passing by Tashûn, where there are extensive ruins, and where tradition says Abraham was thrown by Nimrod into the fiery furnace, the traveller pushed on to Tengi Soulek. On the right of the road were stupendous mountains, trending in a direction S.E. and N.W.; while on the left rose another range of lesser altitude, and of calcareous formation. The road was rough; it led over the dry beds of streams, and the country was dreary and barren. Having sent on scouts to see that the pass was clear of the predatory horde that infest it, they entered the narrow defile, hemmed in between lofty rocks, which overhung the way. In toiling up the sides of the defile, an old pavement was at times met with, the stones of which were so polished and slippery, that the horses found great difficulty in advancing. At length a huge black rock, with yellow streaks, was seen standing out from the rest. On this rock were found some very interesting sculptures, of which the Baron had made drawings that were exhibited at the meeting, and which the paper went on to describe in detail. The style of these bas-reliefs (says the Baron) appeared to him different from all that he had ever seen at Persepolis, Nakshi-Rûstam, Nakshi-Redjib, Bissitân, Takhti-Bostan, Shapûr, and Nakshi-Bagram, in the country of the Mamaceni. The character of the inscriptions likewise differs from the Babylonian arrow-headed and the Pehlvi letters; and may only be traced, perhaps, to the old Zend, or even the Phœnician, alphabet; but that (says the writer) I shall leave to learned archaeologists to decipher and decide upon. The guides said, that a communication exists between this spot and Ispahan; and, however this may now be, the smooth-worn pavement shews it to have once been a much-frequented route. Other sculptures were met with on the road; and it appears generally that their dilapidated state is to be attributed rather to time and the elements, than to the mischievous chisel of the fanatic Arabs, generally so active in destroying the ancient monuments of the land of Iran. After leaving Tengi Soulek, the first night was passed in

the open air; and watch-fires were lighted, as a security against the attacks of wild beasts, and the no less wild Bachmêis. The next place passed was Baba-Ahmed, the white conical cupola of whose Imam-zâde, worked in relief and standing out from amidst clusters of palms, looked like an immense pine-apple. This spot, contrasted with the desolate region around, may be considered picturesque. It is held in great veneration by the Lûr tribes. Having visited the shrine of the saint here interred, of which a description is given in the paper, the traveller proceeded along the foot of the mountains which lay on the right, and crossed various streams which descended from them. The road sometimes passed over craggy ascents, and sometimes over plains covered with narcissus. The village of Petek was then reached, inhabited by the Djanekei. Further on, the river Allar, or Obi-Tah, was crossed—a considerable stream, running between high banks. On its right bank is Dalûn, with an Imam-zâde. Leaving this a little to the right, the Baron arrived at Sarila. Here, among a confused mass of stone, some low-vaulted apartments are still found entire. Water was brought to this spot from the river Tezeng, by means of a channel cut in the rock. To the west of Sarila are the remains of the ancient town of Kalé-Guebr, to which water was also conveyed by a similar channel from a spring in the rocks. The ruins were of freestone and white cement, with here and there a broken wall and some gravestones; but no inscriptions were found. The guides spoke of other ruins in the mountains. Leaving Sarila, the Tezeng was next crossed; it comes from the east, and runs in a broad valley between two ranges of mountains, and turning W.S.W. fertilises the district of Bozi on its left bank, and having on its right Meidoivid, celebrated for its rice. This river, as well as the Allar, appear to be tributaries of the Kurdistan, which they join in the plain of Ram-Hormuz. The Baron is of opinion they were the two first rivers crossed by Timûr on leaving Ram-Hormuz. The district through which the Allar and Tezeng flow are reckoned very productive in wheat and barley. The road now turned to the N.E., and an old arched gateway of the Sassanian style was next passed. It would appear that the line of communication between Elymais and central Persia went this way, and that it was the commercial road for the trade with Arabia and the East Indies. From the gateway just mentioned, the fort of Mungasht lies due east, and behind it towered the heights, partly covered with snow. Below the gateway and the fort is the pretty valley of Munganon, through which flows the Tola towards the Obi-zerd, which it joins near Manjanik. The ruins of the town of Tezeng (the Baron thinks) may perhaps be identical with Taib. The traveller was here shewn the stump of an oak to which tradition says Rustam's famous horse, Raschk, was tied: some huge stones, piled up and joined by cement, were also pointed out as the horse's manger. In the Bachtari mountains, the principal food of the Bachmêi is the acorn, which is bruised between two stones and washed, in order to extract the bitter juice, and is then baked into cakes, or eaten in the state of paste, and found by the natives to be both palatable and nutritious. At Manjanik were some ruins on a hill, which might have been a fort in the flourishing days of the city. The ruins of the town are very extensive; but do not seem to be of a remoter period than the Sassanian era. Some houses are still found entire; they are of one story, with vaulted roofs, and are inhabited by the

Illits of Baghi-Malek, of the Lur-Zinghené tribe. A little to the W.N.W. are some other ruins which go by the name of Argovan; to the east of Manjanik, the Obi-zerd forces its way through stupendous rocks. Copper coins are sometimes found here; but the Baron's attempt to procure some was ineffectual. The journey being resumed, the Obi-zerd was crossed; and the fertile and beautiful district of Baghi-Malek being passed, the traveller arrived at Kale-Tul. This fort stands on a hill-lock, surrounded at its base with reed-covered hovels. Here the Baron went with Mr. Layard, by whom he was informed that the chief of Kale-Tul was encamped at Mal-Amir, waiting the arrival of the governor of Ispahan, Luristan, and Arabistan, who was coming with an armed force to inspect the two latter provinces. They therefore set out together for the Bachtari camp. On the way they passed close to a burying-place, where white tombstones had the figure of a lion rudely sculptured upon them, this being the favourite ornament of the funeral monuments in this part of the country. Ruins were again met with, of two distinct kinds, which are described in the paper. The Shah-Ruben river was next forded, and the camp reached. The plain of Mal-Amir is about seven miles long, and as many broad, and is surrounded by hills; it has fine green meadows, is watered by several mountain-streams, and has two lakes in it. There are several artificial mounds on this plain, one of which may be compared in height with the great mound of Shush, near Desfail. On one side of the plain are natural caves, in which the Baron found some curious remains of antiquity, which were described in the paper, and drawings of them produced. In the arena before the caves, and on the sloping space which extends into the plain, are numerous remains of former habitations. All the buildings must have been of free-stone, and cemented with a hard whitish cement. No bricks were met with. In the plain similar masses of stone and mortar are scattered about in great abundance; and it may perhaps be here that Eidji once stood. Shushan lies at the foot of the mountains, and on the right bank of the Kowen river, about 14 miles north of Mal-Amir; but the Baron had no time to visit this place, which, moreover, has been described by Mr. Layard. The traveller was, however, informed of the existence of a cavern in the rock, one day's march west of Shushan and two from Shuster, where might be seen some sculptured figures and a long inscription, which, from the description, appears to be of the cuneiform character. The Baron goes on to describe the causeway, generally known as the road of the Atabegs; but we have not space for the details of all the points of his interesting paper. From Mal-Amir, it was intended to return to Ispahan by crossing the mountains; but the pass was blocked up with snow. The Baron gives, however, the itinerary from Mal-Amir to Ispahan by the Djadehi Atabeg. Turning eastward, the traveller proceeded to Shuster, where he arrived in three times twenty-four hours, taking the straightest road as being unknown. The Shah-Ruben was again crossed: on the first river the remains of a bridge were found, the necessity for which arose from the great swelling of the river when the snow melts in the mountains. This was probably the bridge of Zerzâl, as the great caravan-road between Sergiana and Gubiana must have passed this very way. The valley of the Ruben appears green and fertile as far as the eye can reach. Passing by Ablo on the right, and traversing a hilly country,

the traveller came to the Murdafil river, which was crossed several times; its water is brackish. The black slate-hills of Asmori lay on the left, and were passed at the foot of their north-west extremity. Here is a sulphurous spring. The plain of Goughbird was next passed; it has a clayey soil, and produces wheat. The next place reached was Khori-shutur-zer, from whence, turning again north-west, the Baron proceeded to Beitavend, situated at the foot of some gypsum-hills, and surrounded by green fields and meadows, through which runs a brackish stream. The village may contain about 100 neat and clean houses, with an Imam-zadé. From Beitavend to Shuster is about fourteen miles; and here, after crossing the Shurish-ob, and passing many ruined villages, the traveller arrived on the 10th February, entering the town by a stone bridge.

Baron Clement de Bode was himself present, and kindly communicated much additional information, in reply to questions from the president and members. An excellent map of the route, drawn by the Baron, elucidated the route and the character of the country traversed.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have already drawn attention to this society, which has for some months been in process of formation; and stated its objects to be the investigation, in a purely scientific point of view, of the natural history of civilised as well as uncivilised man. At the meeting of the members, which was held in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, on Tuesday evening, an essay from the pen of Dr. Ernest Dieffenbach was read by Mr. Richard King, pointing out the advantages of such an institution "in combining the scattered information collected by individuals on the point of all others most interesting to mankind; namely the psychological, physical, and philological characteristics and affinities of the different branches of the human race." The author of the paper, having fixed the boundaries of ethnology so as not to interfere with the researches of the geographer and the historian, briefly, yet in a very comprehensive manner, explained the various objects of study necessary for fully investigating the natural history of man, which has been termed the science of ethnology. We have not space to enter upon this part of Dr. Dieffenbach's paper, therefore we pass on to the following general remarks. "We may expect," says Dr. Dieffenbach, "from the science of ethnology, not only important results as regards the origin and education of man, the causes of the varieties of the physical and mental development of nations, the origin and difference of languages and religious ideas—but we may be able to collect the colours of the prism, each of them rich and beautiful, into the pure ray of light, and confirm by inductive science the cherished unity of mankind. New empires are springing up in New Zealand, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and South Africa, where the Englishman has intercourse with man in the most opposite stages of development; no nation, therefore, has such opportunity for investigating the history of races—for no nation is it so essential to be well acquainted with them: yet, although societies exist for all possible branches of human knowledge, the Anglo-Saxon man has not yet established a society to investigate the natural history of himself. This country excels all others by producing great results in science by a combination of labour,—let us hope that the science of man equally deserves such a combination; that it will not only be sup-

ported by those who pursue sciences which will be mostly benefited by a more extensive study of the physical history of man, by the politician, the physician, the historian, and the artist; but also by those to whom a knowledge of man must be of great interest and vital importance, from their connexions with the colonial possessions of this great empire. If we have examined step by step the physical history of the human race—if we have entered the wigwam of the Red Indian, and followed the hunter in obtaining the scanty means of his precarious existence—if we have endured an arctic winter in the snow-hut of the Esquimaux, and have forgotten to sneer at him when we find that no other life was possible under the circumstances in which he is placed—in one word, if we have traced humanity through all the forms, simple and complicated, rude and civilised, of social existence, and have found that in each state there is something recommendable,—then, and not till then, shall we treat with consideration those who differ from us, and reject the opinion of men who know nothing better than to war against individualities and forms which are not the same as their own."

Several present addressed the meeting. And although it was not intended to go beyond inviting a discussion on the paper, so thoroughly convinced of the importance of the subject were one and all, that resolutions were adopted declaring the expediency of forming an Ethnological Society, and appointing a preliminary committee for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards its complete organisation.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 26.—Professor Wilson in the chair. The Rev. H. Christmas read an address to the society from the Archæological Society of Madrid, offering to co-operate in the objects and pursuits of the society. Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a coin of Antoninus Pius, with the reverse of Britannia, recently found at Colchester, and now in the possession of H. Vint, Esq., of Lexden. It is of middle brass, and differs somewhat from the usual type of this series of coins. The President then read an elaborate paper, by Lieut. A. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, on the ancient coinage of Kashmir; with chronological and historical notes, from the commencement of the Christian era to the conquest of the country by the Moguls, accompanied by sketches from a collection of upwards of a thousand coins, found chiefly at Bij-Bihara, one of the oldest towns in Kashmir. The author stated, that the late Mr. Prinsep observed that "our small band of Indian collectors had been able to develop or confirm three unequivocal lines of history, by the undying evidence of coins." He (Lieut. Cunningham) was now able to add a fourth series, extending over a much longer period, embracing, in fact, the coinage of an independent state for fifteen centuries. The earliest coins which the author attributes with certainty to the kings of Kashmir belong to the first Indo-Scythian princes, OHPKI, Horerki, or Hushka, and KANHPKI, Kanerki, or Kanishka, Buddhist princes, who founded cities named after themselves, of which Hushkapur was existing so late as A.D. 958, and Kanishkapur inhabited even at the present day. It is curious that the silver coinage, which is so common with the Bactrians, should cease with the Indo-Scythians; and *vice versa*, that the gold coinage, of which only two specimens of the Bactrians are known, should become so plentiful with their successors. Facts recorded by

the author of the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, whose era is placed about A.D. 63, seem to throw some light on the subject. The first is, that Roman denarii of gold and silver were exchanged with advantage against the gold coin of India called kaltis. No Indian silver coinage is mentioned; but the want of a silver currency is explained by the second fact, which is, that the drachmas of Apollodotus and Menander were even then current at Barygaza. This accounts for the non-existence of an Indo-Scythian silver coinage, and also for the present abundance of the drachmas of Menander, of which 500 were found together near Jellalabad, some of which were used as card-counters by the officers in Afghanistan. The author then went into a lengthened chronological account of the sovereigns of Kashmir to the conquest of the country by the Moguls; and next described in detail the various coins which had led him to alter the received chronologies, determining the correct appropriation of several hitherto unknown or unexplained. The paper, which is of great length, will doubtless be printed in the Proceedings of the society, and may be pronounced one of the most valuable accessions to numismatic science in this new and rich field of historical research.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Jan. 28, 1843.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of Jan. 23.—M. E. Fremy read a memoir on antimonic acid, in continuation of his researches on the metallic acids.

He announces that there exist three series of antimonates,—a combination of one equivalent of acid and one equivalent of potash, of one of acid and one and a half of base, and of one and two; and that therefore antimoniac acid should be classed amongst those acids which form, with bases, different series of salts, such as the phosphoric, stannic, &c. The study of these combinations has led M. Fremy to the discovery of a process which promises to be useful in analytic chemistry; namely, the detection of a salt of soda when it may be mixed with a salt of potash. And the former is often fraudulently combined with the latter to the injury of the glass-manufacturer, soap-maker, &c.

When the antimonate of potash of the second series, prepared by melting antimoniac acid with an excess of potash, is treated with a salt of soda in solution, a crystalline and insoluble antimonate of soda is precipitated. To prove the delicacy of this test, M. Fremy conducted experiments with antimonates of potash of the second and third series; and he found that the presence of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a salt of soda in a liquid could be very easily detected. The antimonate of soda is not precipitated until after a few seconds of agitation. The precipitate is perfectly pure, and never mixed with a salt of potash. M. Fremy has examined the action of water on antimonate of potash, which he finds is not an insoluble compound even in a large quantity of water. He has observed also that the antimonate of soda was slightly soluble in a great excess of carbonate of potash, but that it was not necessary to saturate the salt with acid in order to recognise the presence of a salt of soda; for M. Fremy mixed one grain of carbonate of soda with 100 grains of carbonate of potash perfectly pure, and he readily detected the presence of soda in the solution by treating it with antimonate of potash: in this case only the precipitate was not immediately formed.

M. Dumeril jun. read a memoir "On the nature of odours, and their physiological ac-

tion." He considered them to be the result of the volatilisation of bodies; that some of their particles, escaping in a state of extreme divisibility, are carried in the state of gas or vapour, by the currents of the atmosphere, against the mucous membrane arranged in the interior of the nostrils; and from contact ensues sensation. Although the organisation of the nostrils cannot be compared to those of the ear and eye, odours appear to him to act in the same manner as sonorous and luminous waves. From the study of the phenomenon of smell in different classes of animals, he thinks he is authorised to believe that animals with aerial respiration only possess the faculty; and that the perception of odours does not exist among fish, among the crustacea, nor the branchial mollusca.

Astronomy: Mass of Mercury.—M. Encke writes to M. de Humboldt, that if the appearances of the comet of the short period in 1819, 22, 25, 28, 32, 35, 38, be taken together, a satisfactory accordance is found. In fact, the mean error in the geocentric longitude is nearly 18" in arc. By changing very slightly the ancient supposition of a retarding force, the mass will be $\frac{3100443}{3}$, making nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value adopted by Laplace. However, already the march of error has begun to discover that the two appearances of 1822 and 1832, when the comet was only observed in the southern hemisphere, and after its perihelion passage, do not so well agree with the other five, during which the comet was only seen in the northern hemisphere, and before passing the perihelion, and which afford a most perfect accordance. These two systems of appearance must therefore be separated from the others; and this separation leads to a more intimate knowledge of the law of resistance, and of the diminution of the density of the ether at different distances from the comet. If the five appearances before the passing the perihelion be taken, their combination gives for the mass of Mercury $\frac{4365751}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mass supposed by Laplace. Without making any change in the hypothesis of a retarding force, the mean error is found reduced to 11" in arc.

† M. Laugier forwarded ephemerides of the comet which he discovered in 1842:—

Passage at the perihelion,	
1842, Dec.	15-9632
Perihelion distance . . .	0.504267
Long. of the perihelion . .	327° 16' 13"
Longitude of the ascending node	207° 49' 1"
Inclination	73° 33' 37"
Path of motion	retrograde.*

On Friday, Jan. 20, at the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, M. Biot concluded a paper on the famous zodiac of Denderah, which he considers to be purely astronomical. M. Letronne stated his dissent from the opinions of the learned astronomer; and gave notice of his intention of laying before the Académie in detail his reasons for considering it as an astrological monument. Great interest was excited by a discussion on such a subject between these two eminent men.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Jan. 26.—The Rev. B. T. H. Cole, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*; and the following degrees were conferred:—

* Favourable reports of M. Joly's memoir describing his researches in regard to the habits, development, and changes of the *Caridina Desmarestii*; and of M. D'Orbigny's work on the fossil-shells collected by M. Bonssignault, were also read. Several new papers were received.

Doctor in Medicine.—R. Jackson, fellow of New College, and one of the Physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. Bedford, Rev. W. J. Upson, fellows of New College; Rev. R. E. Hughes, New Inn Hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. Dawson, grand compounder; G. H. G. Anson, H. Worsley, Exeter College; E. S. E. C. Eardley, St. Edmund Hall.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 27.—Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, were yesterday adjudged as follows:—1. J. C. Adams (senior wrangler), St. John's. 2. B. Gray, (third wrangler), Trinity.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Entomological, 8 P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 2 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Chemical, 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.; Graphic, 8 P.M.; Ethnological, 8½ P.M.; Pharmaceutical, 8½ P.M.

Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; R. S. of Literature, 4 P.M.

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Astronomical (anniversary meeting), 8 P.M.

Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 P.M.; Royal Botanic, 4 P.M.; Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.; Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

OPEN to private view to-day, and to the public on Monday; with no fewer than 431 pictures. The general aspect is pleasing enough; but there is a considerable quantity of mediocrity, and in few cases do we notice any advance in our native school. There are, however, several capital pieces. No. 1, "Not so easily caught," *E. Landseer*, a fox tempted by a rabbit (and a trap!), is truly *No. One*: one of his happiest efforts. 61, *Welsh Guides*, by *W. Collins*, is in his sweet manner; and 79, *A Greenwich Pensioner*, by *A. Morton*, is a perfect Wilkie. 113, *Schloss Elz*, *C. Deane*, is a very picturesque building; and 120 a real sea, with the waves in absolute motion, a boat picking up her rudder, by *Stanfield*. 114, *Rustic Music in Brittany*, *F. Goodall*, is an exceedingly clever and pleasing picture. 184, *The Bedchamber of Louis XIV.* at Versailles, by *P. Lafaye*, is admirably painted in every thing that belongs to the Quatorze age. There are some good landscapes and agreeable familiar subjects, and some of curious character. A back-front view of the *Duke*, by *Haydon*, is among them; and so is the back view of a donkey (425, *Ferncutters*) by *Inskip*, the rear of which is branded —a compliment, we presume, intended for the Royal Academy. We may name *Martin*, *Howard*, *Etty*, *A. Fraser*, *Crowley*, *M'Han*, *Mrs. Carpenter*, *C. Landseer*, *F. Stone*, *Creswick*, *E. W. Cooke*, *Copley Fielding*, *H. O'Neil*, *W. D. Kennedy* (*Lay of the Last Minstrel*), as among the principal contributors. On the whole, we fear there is more than could be wished for the lower order of Art-Union prizes.

Restoration of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, &c. &c. By *J. Britton*, F.S.A. 4to, pp. 26. Printed for the Vestry, Bristol.

The interesting and venerable Church of St. Mary in Bristol, of which there is here a fine frontispiece-engraving by a new process in art, is (we trust) about to be restored to its ancient splendour. The publication before us is an appeal from the vicar, churchwardens, and vestry of the parish, for subscriptions in aid of this desirable object; and accompanied by remarks and suggestions by Mr. Britton in furtherance of this purpose, and, as might be expected from his topographical and antiquarian

knowledge, mingled with many particulars of general information.

Brockedon's Italy. Part XIII. Duncan and Malcolm; Glasgow and Edinb., Blackie and Son.

The view of Assise in this Part affords a magnificent idea of the place—it is from a sketch by the late Sir F. Chantrey; and the Basilica of St. John Lateran at Rome, though a little black, is a fitting companion for it. The most picturesque and interesting piece, however, is the Waldensian College at La Tour.

The Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature. With 5000 Woodcuts. Part I. To be completed in 25 Monthly Parts. London, C. Knight and Co.

TEACH through the eyes. A good plan; and such is the present. The text-explanations are brief, but sufficient; and though the subjects have been largely circulated through the *Penny Magazine*, &c., we consider that the effect (as far as information is concerned) will be much improved by their being kept together, and away from the medley of extraneous matter. When completed, it will be a grand picture-book for the young.

Songs of Shakespeare. Illustrated by the

Etching Club. Folio.

This is the bait offered by the Polytechnic Union, to be presented to the purchasers of tickets for the proposed lottery; and is altogether a tempting one. The eleven members of the Etching Club, who contribute their separate talents to its production, are popular in various lines of art; and what they have done here reflects no discredit upon them in combination. They are, however, very unequal. "My lady sweet, arise," *J. C. Horsley*, is a poor affair, both in the bedridden lady and her shadowy serenader: the couch seems as if it had a window in it; there is no perspective. "Come unto these yellow sands," *C. Stonhouse* and *John Bell*, poetical; but *Autolycus*' song, by *T. Webster* (including a portrait of the lessee of the Haymarket), is a clever characteristic group, with a sweet little rural pendant by *T. Creswick*. "Where the bee sucks," *H. J. Townsend*, has an odd skeleton female form for a fairy: such thin limbs and large feet!—makes one thankful that human creatures are not made like elves. The drinking-song from *Othello* is excellently illustrated in a very artist-like etching by *J. P. Knight*; and *T. Creswick*'s "Greenwood tree" is a refreshing sylvan composition, prettily contrasted with the dead branches below. "Poor Barbara," *R. Redgrave*, is in sentiment not much to our taste; but the Forester's song, "What shall he have that killed the deer?" by *F. Taylor*, is, and a spirited scene, not unworthy of *E. Landseer*. The last two, "Youth and age," "Crabbed age and youth," by *C. W. Cope* and *F. Stone*, are of different character, but both exceedingly pleasing. The old man in the first is admirable; and the gracefulness of the last altogether a gratifying wind-up of these designs.

THE DRAMA.

Covent Garden.—*The Lady of the Lake*, an English version and adaptation of *Rossini's La Donna del Lago*, was produced on Tuesday with success. This opera has never been considered one of the best of *Rossini's* compositions; but, the story appertaining to our own land, it is perhaps more calculated to please an English pit and gallery-audience than *Semiramide* or *Norma*; and the box-visitants are content with

it, if not as a whole, yet for the sake of the really beautiful and spirited music it contains. This, for the most part, finely executed, and, in addition, fine scenery painted by the Grieves, effective groupings of the Tartan-clad *dramatis personae*, and an enlarged and well-drilled chorus, obtained the complete triumph of the opera and the representation, the just reward of their excellence. Of the singers, Mrs. Alfred Shaw and Miss Rainforth call for our first praise. The characteristic truthfulness and beauty with which the former lady gave the music allotted to *Malcolm Græme* have never been surpassed. Indeed, her execution of it, combined with her fine person and good action, would render the bearing the palm away from her almost impossible. We confess that, with all our previous admiration, we did not give her credit for the powers she displayed in the second act, which was throughout a magnificent and triumphant effort of vocalism. Miss Rainforth (*Ellen Douglas*) sang, as ever, with faultless precision and great sweetness. Mr. Harrison exerted himself to give effect to the character and music of the chieftain of Clan Alpine (*Roderick Dhu*), and was not wanting in vigour. Mr. Manvers (the king) was always forte, never piano, to say nothing of his being not a little out of tune occasionally. Mr. Giubilei, as *Douglas*, had little to do, but he did that little well. The scenery was beautiful, particularly "the Lake;" and the glen and pass of the Trossachs, with the sudden appearance of the clan, was a grand spectacle. Leaving the tartans, which were too numerous to mention, we must say one word of the snoods. A snood is a simple blue riband as simply tied round the head of the maidens of the clan, and not rosettes and cockades, as worn by the chorus-ladies at Covent Garden. Even Miss Rainforth was wrong in this respect, for she had adopted a white riband.

Princess's Theatre.—On Wednesday the popular performances at this theatre were reinforced by a laughable farce called *The Lost Letter*, and a new divertissement, *Venetian Pastimes*, both of which were eminently successful—the first being extremely well acted, and the last extremely well danced.

Braham.—By an advertisement, in its proper place, our readers will perceive that their favourite of many years, the veteran Braham, remembered as the finest tenor which this country has produced in our time, has returned to the scene of his many triumphs, and is again about to face an English audience; and together with his son Charles, who makes his *début* on the occasion, give a great variety of entertainments, which, we trust, will be patronised as deserved.

The Apollonicon.—Mr. Purkis is again delighting his numerous admirers on this magnificent instrument. We paid him a visit on Saturday, and were as gratified as ever with his performance; indeed, we seem to enter more into the spirit of the power which produces such a concord of sweet sounds after a twelvemonth's absence; and have only to reiterate our frequent praises, and recommend all to attend these fine performances in St. Martin's Lane.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY. THE COCKNEY CATECHISM, OR LONDON ONE LIE!

NO. V.

Breakfast-Things. Water! Milk!! and Tea!!!
AUNT Margery and the children sitting down to breakfast.

Pri. (abruptly.) What are archangels, aunt?
Aunt M. What an odd question, child; why archangels are the higher degree of the angels in heaven; of the heavenly host, as Milton writes.

Pri. Well, that is strange! Are there no other archangels then?

Aunt M. None that I know of.

Pri. Then it must be a great *London Lie* that I saw in the shop-window of a fine Italian warehouse yesterday.

Aunt M. What was it?

Pri. Why a dish of six or eight of them, marked "Archangel Tongues for breakfast!"

Aunt M. Ha, ha, ha, ha! O, my dear, run to McCulloch, and look out the word.

Pri. (returning, book in hand.) "Archangel—town—port—north of Russia—in the Dwina—rein-deer—hams—tongues."—Oh, oh, I see. I thought they looked too dry for real archangels—but Phil insisted. . . .

Aunt M. It shews that neither of you have attended very well to your geography. I think I had better turn to these lessons, which you seem to forget altogether, than to our Catechism.

Both. Ah, no, no. Did not we say when we looked at the number of shops, each of which was selling "500 Cardinals, cheap," that they were not Roman cardinals?

Aunt M. You did; and with so excellent a proof that you do remember some things—we will have a gossip about our breakfast-table—every article on which is more or less adulterated and fraudulent. All for the sake of mammon.

Phi. Come, there is the water, at any rate; that cannot be for mammon.

Aunt M. There you are mistaken, my dear. Though the water is not sold here in pails and pitchers by water-carriers, as in Paris and other cities on the Continent, there is much more of it vended in London than you can imagine.

Phi. Well, I never saw it!

Aunt M. No, nor any body else; but if you recollect, I told you how it added to the weight of coals; and I may now inform you that it is an important though invisible ingredient in fifty other saleable commodities. In spirits, for example; but, speaking of what is before us, there is no small quantity sold as milk.

Pri. (laughing.) O, ay. Nurse said one day that the milksellers milked the pumps as much as their cows.

Phi. And pa said they cried it "mi-eau," half-water, in French.

Aunt M. But the greater profit is made on the adulterations of cream. Powdered rice, with milk, is a common substitute for this expensive luxury; and there is hardly one drop of genuine cream used by any pastry-cook in London.

Pri. And yet how many kinds of cream they sell!

Aunt M. Yes, and the other sellers of cream from dairies are quite as expert. They can make a beautiful article with cold skimmed milk and arrow-root. A table-spoonful of arrow-root, with a little boiling, will convert a pint of skimmed milk into a rich cream; and you can hardly improve it by the unnecessary addition of a portion of the real.

Pri. Cannot the mixture be found out?

Aunt M. Yes, a few drops of iodine in alcohol, from the chemist's, if dropped into it turns the fiction immediately dark blue, whereas it would tinge the cream from milk a yellowish colour.

Phi. I wish we had some to try.

Aunt M. I will put the test another day. There are perhaps some 10,000 milch-cows kept

about town for the supply of the inhabitants with milk and cream; and the majority of the people employed in the trade are from Wales.

Pri. But how much milk do they give in a day or a year?

Aunt M. Upon an average, about 80 or 90,000 quarts a day; for cows fed on grains and other soft food yield a great deal; and if you add to this the moderate quantity of 40,000 quarts of water, you have a total of some 120,000 or 130,000 quarts for daily consumption.

Pri. Value?

Aunt M. Price, you mean: somewhere about 2000*l.* a day, or between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.* a year.

Phi. Pretty pickings!

Aunt M. Yes; for though I have mentioned the most harmless adulterations, and the best, because they amalgamate most readily with the lactical fluid, there are, lower down in the scale, much more obnoxious materials used.

Pri. Tell us.

Aunt M. Milk is purchased by the small dealers at the dairy or barn, where cows are kept, at 1*s.* 10*d.* the barn-gallon of eight quarts. They then increase the measure by mixing it with water, coloured with annatto, a red dye, obtained from the seeds of a plant which grows in Cayenne, America, the Brazils, and elsewhere.

Phi. That is what they colour butter and cheese with.

Aunt M. It is quite innocuous; and perhaps 150,000 lbs. are imported in a year for acknowledged and fair purposes; but in the London milk-and-water line it is simply to disguise the water, and make it look yellow instead of looking blue. The whole trade practise this deception.

Pri. Still, except cheating, there is nothing hurtful in this adulteration!

Aunt M. No, nor in salt, which is also employed for certain effects; but whitening, which, notwithstanding its ready detection, is used by many unscrupulous persons, is the cause of painful diseases, which might be traced to its presence, in common with other vile unwholesome combinations, wherewith different kinds of food are poisoned.

Pri. Dear aunt, if the simple milk is so deleterious to health, you will have a whole day's work to explain to us the frauds in our tea, or coffee, or cocoa, or chocolate, or sugar.

Aunt M. Indeed I shall, and without being prolix. All these articles are adulterated to an extent hardly imaginable. Tea alone would furnish the subject for a little volume of exposure.

Pri. Do tell us a little about it now.

Aunt M. It will only begin a long story. Tea consists of the leaves of a plant principally grown in China, and is a very mild narcotic; as opium, which we sell to the Chinese, is a very powerful one.

Pri. But there are two kinds, green and black.

Aunt M. Both grow on the same tree; and all the varieties are produced by diversity of soil and climate, the age of the crop when gathered, and different modes of preparation.

Pri. By John Chinaman?

Aunt M. By the Chinese, who are as great cheats as any nation in the world, and leave no art untried to make the most of their tea-exports; so that at the very first hand this article is exposed to be tampered with and sophisticated. It is packed in chests; and when the chests are sold in the London sales, it is a condition, that the buyer must take them as he has bought them, though he should find the middle half filled with rubbish, which is often the case.

Phi. That is very hard on the teaman, though.
Aunt M. Not at all, my love. He retails the rubbish at a higher price than the tea.

Phi. How can he?

Aunt M. Thus. There is a condition of tea much sought by poor families under the absurd idea that it is the finest and strongest particles of many kinds of teas; it is called Tea-Dust, and you may see it marked up in the shop-windows "Tea-Dust, or the siftings of black and green teas: only 5s." Only five shillings! and of this the rubbish in question forms a decent proportion.

Phi. Shameful!

Aunt M. But not the most shameful. All the teas which are spoilt, or nearly so, by long exposure in the shop-windows—mixed with the dust of a month's or two months' daily sweepings—incorporated in the summer-time with dead flies and wasps, and their filth—with a little leaf to heighten the colour, and a considerable bulk of the stalks of the commonest bohea, are all ground up together in a mill similar to that for grinding coffee, and the result is the tea-dust of the market. There is a wholesale grinder of this ware in Lambeth, who is regularly employed by grocers from every part of London.

Phi. This is almost worse than the imitation-teas made at home from sloe or bramble-leaves. It is really more nasty.

Aunt M. Aye, the entirely home-manufacturing, which has existed more than a hundred years, is enough of itself to make a Catechism; but we will not meddle with it at present: we have more than enough to say about bohea, congou, souchong, and pekoe, black; and twankay, hyson-skin, young hyson, hyson, imperial, and gunpowder, green. The last-mentioned of both colours are, or ought to be, the leaf-buds, picked in the spring before they expand; but our dealers can crumple up inferior kinds by a process of damping and drying, and then you see in their windows, "pekoe" or "gunpowder, large knobby leaf: only 6s."

Pri. Tea was introduced into Europe about two hundred years ago. How prodigious is the commerce in it now!

Aunt M. In 1841, the imports amounted to 30,271,000 lbs. There are above 100,000 retailers of tea in the three kingdoms; and a most iniquitous traffic do the most of them carry on. Fifty years ago (report of House of Commons) it was calculated that "4 millions of pounds of fictitious tea were annually manufactured from sloe and ash-leaves in different parts of England;" and I can assure you there is no falling off in this poisoning fabrication.

Pri. What is the poison?

Aunt M. Botanists inform us that all the green parts of the plum and cherry tribe, among the first is the sloe, are pernicious; and yet, coloured with terra japonica, logwood, or other drugs or dyes, its dried leaves enter largely into the composition of spurious tea. The elder-tree also furnishes its supply of leaves, and so does the fern, and even the cabbage.

Phi. One would think it easy to detect the difference.

Aunt M. Not so: fraud is exceedingly clever. To make black tea, the leaves are boiled, and then baked upon an iron plate; and when sufficiently dry, are manipulated with the hand to give them the natural curl. The making of green is more destructive: for the leaves after being pressed are laid on copper, and sprinkled with Dutch pink, to impart the true colour to the nefarious mixture. The fine green bloom of the superior China tea is imitated by the addition of a direct and deadly poison, *verdigris*!

Pri. No wonder there are so many sorts.

Aunt M. Even in China there are many whose names are now rarely heard. One merchant prefers souchong, another pouchong, and another houlong, and another Pickwick-mixture, so called from an emanation of Boz, in the person of a mixer in the service of Mr. Jardine, who was thought to bear a strong personal resemblance to the hero of the Club. It is composed of souchong and pekoe. And then there are howqua and mouqua, and fifty other hongs and quas.

Pri. All brought to England?

Aunt M. And paid for by consumers to the tune of 9 millions a year: the wholesale average about 1s. 5d. per lb., the revenue three and a half millions; and the rest, even in an honest way, profit to the importers and dealers. But what can satisfy the cupidity of trade?

Pri. Any more ways?

Aunt M. I have often noticed how difficult it was to get housemaids to sprinkle tea-leaves out of the teapot after use upon carpets, though they are excellent helps to the sweeping of rooms.

Pri. Why?

Aunt M. Because they collect the old tea-leaves, and sell them to the retailer, who dries and curls them, and mixes them with some fresh leaves, or grinds them into the Tea-Dust. A gentleman I know, passing through a warehouse one day, happened to see a quantity, and asked his acquaintance, the dealer, for what purpose they were. The answer was candid. "Mind your own business; each trade has its secrets."

Pri. What with Chinese and English cheats, we are truly fleeced in the tea way.

Aunt M. I told you what rogues the Canton gentry were. Their good congou often consists, in reality, of 50 per cent of bohea, and the cheap stuff called pouchong, or any sweepings, perhaps 49 per cent, and only 1 per cent of genuine congou. Their "ordinary green" is very extraordinary; and the low-priced not green tea at all (that is, the early delicate leaves, carefully gathered and slightly heated and dried), but the coarser and lighter-dried kinds of black, afterwards coloured, in China, either by copper, or more generally by Prussian blue, which they freely admit to be applied to that purpose.

Pri. I wish some of our folks at home would confess as much.

Aunt M. It is not to be expected; but Excise prosecution, and the examination of the fraudulent imitations by competent persons, such as Dr. Ure or Dr. Golding Bird, has brought much to light. As for the doers peaching among themselves, it is not always when rogues fall out that honest people get at the truth. The grocer's man you saw the other day, who had been beaten and kicked out by his master in a fit of jealousy, had agreed to inform me of the nightly mixtures performed every evening after shutting up: but when I sent for him to fulfil his promise, he replied that it would be a very improper thing to do, as he had since determined to set up in business for himself!

VARIETIES.

Royal Society: the President's Soirées.—The Marquis of Northampton has issued cards for the annual *soirées* at his house in Piccadilly Terrace, for the four following Saturdays, at 9 o'clock—Feb. 25, March 11, 25, and April 8. The urbanity and social feeling which has been so delightfully mixed up with scientific objects and conversation at these assemblies in former

seasons, renders the invitation to them a compliment which is highly esteemed by all those who move within the sphere of their attraction.

Tom Burke of "Ours," No. 1.—edited by Harry Lorrequer,—is another new-year serial, though begun in February. It sets out in Harry Lorrequer's dashing military style; and bids fair to be as great a favourite as his past performances.

The Artisan, No. 1. 4to. Simpkin and Marshall.—A new monthly periodical, the object of which is "to mark the progress of the operative arts." It begins with a facetious preface, rather out of place, as its general tone of information is solid and useful.

Finis.—We hear from the New World that it is pretty nearly all over with the Old. A great young astronomer of Yale College has discovered, through his spectacles, that "the inclination of the (inconstant) earth's axis with the ecliptic is changing; and there is now a nearer approach to a coincidence of the equator and ecliptic than has ever before been known. Since the autumnal equinox (he adds) the obliquity in the earth's course has sensibly diminished; and if no counteracting influence intervenes, there will soon be a perceptible change in the seasons and in the relative lengths of day and night." We anxiously look about for the counteracting influence: perhaps there is a comet-a-coming. But meanwhile we are told—"Herschel (not Sir John) has the appearance of having greatly diminished in size, and has failed to reach a given point of its orbit at the usual time, and, in short, seems to have broken the bonds which have connected it to the solar system, and commenced its course as a member of some remote celestial retinue!! (Renegade Herschel!) Saturn also is assuming an unwonted aspect. To all appearance there is a mighty conflagration going on in the hitherto dark line which divides his rings. To such an extent has it already attained, that in one or two places the whole breadth has assumed the appearance of ragged ranges, glowing as if they were red-hot iron, and throwing a lurid reflection upon the adjacent portions of the ring. The changes seen also to extend beyond our system. The beautiful star Betelgeuse, in the constellation Orion, has varied to such an extent from the vernal to the autumnal equinox of the present year, that its distance may be ascertained. It seems to be approaching the solar bounds." If any of the theatres want Stars, now's their time.

Van Dieman's Land.—A fine copper-mine, it is stated, has been discovered near Fingal, and about seventy miles from Launceston; the first finding of that valuable ore in the country.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Among forthcoming literary novelties we notice an edition of Mr. Babington Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays from the *Edinburgh Review*—the Life of Addison, with hitherto unpublished Correspondence, &c.—and Extracts from the Life of a Travelling Physician, embracing a variety of events scattered over a wide field during a period of twenty years.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke's *Shakspearean Concordance*, so long in preparation, is now announced for early publication in Nos.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Geological Report on Londonderry and Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh, by J. E. Portlock, F.R.S. &c. 8vo, 24s.—The Jurymen's Legal Hand-Book and Manual of Common-Law, by T. H. Cornish, Esq., fcp. 8vo, 7s. 6d.—The Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Vol. II., Part I, 8vo, 12s.—A New Chronological Chart of the History of England, 55 c. to 1842, by E. R. Humphreys, 4s. 6d.—Sir H. Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons, 1768 to 1774, by J. Wright, Part VI. r. 8vo, 6s.—The Tuft-Hunter, by Lord Will. Lennox, 3 vols.

P. 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d. — English Country-Life, by Martin-gale, post 8vo, 9s. — The Double Duel, by T. S. Fay, 3 vols. post 8vo, 18s. — The Truth divested of Mystery, by Philalethes, 12mo, 5s. 6d. — Sir A. Burnes's Ca-hool, 2d edit. 8vo, 18s. — The Campaign of 1812 in Russia, translated from the German of General Carl von Clausewitz, 8vo, 10s. 6d. — Ermerley's German Reading-Book, by A. Heilmann, 12mo, 5s. — Footsteps to Natural History, new edit. 16mo, 3s. 6d. — The Young Churchman's Book of Birds, new edit. 16mo, 3s. 6d. — Life and Remains of Lucretia Davidson, fep. 5s. — Charles Knight's Library—Edition of Shakspeare, Vol. VII. 8vo, 10s. — The Year-Book of Facts, 1843, 12mo, 5s. — Commonwealth in Prayer: Three Sermons, by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, fep. 3s. — A Present for Young Churchmen, square, 3s. 6d. — Doings in China during the Years 1841-42, by Lieut. Alex. Murray, post 8vo, 10s. 6d. — Ovidii Fasti, Westminster Edition, post 8vo, 10s. 6d. — Borrow's Gipsies in Spain, 2d edit. 2 vols. p. 8vo, 10s. 6d. — Bateman's Excise-Laws, royal 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d. — Elegia Horatiana, by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, 12mo, 5s. — Sermons on some Facts and References in Sacred Story, by the Rev. H. Melville, Vol. I. 8vo, 10s. 6d. — Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, fep. 8vo, 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1843.

Jan.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 26	From 40 to 50	29.93 to 29.98
Friday . . . 27	" 45 .. 54	29.91 .. 29.84
Saturday . . . 28	" 49 .. 56	29.72 .. 29.80
Sunday . . . 29	" 47 .. 54	29.87 .. 29.80
Monday . . . 30	" 44 .. 54	29.68 .. 29.80
Tuesday . . . 31	" 34 .. 50	29.86 .. 29.80
Feb.		
Wednesday . . . 1	" 44 .. 53	29.83 .. 29.78
Wind S.W. and S. Except the 30th ult. and last		
Edmondson.		CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

5 Terrace, Gravesend, Kent, Jan. 28, 1843.
Sir,—In your *Literary Gazette* of the 14th of this month is stated: "A fitting monument has just been erected to the memory of Mungo Park in the old burial-ground of Galashiels." &c. No fitting monument has ever been erected to the memory of that great and good man. His family are anxious that this statement, which has gone the round of the newspapers, should be contradicted. Subscriptions have been entered into by his countrymen to raise a fitting memorial to the first discoverer of the Niger; but these are not completed, nor even the site fixed. The small tomb erected by the filial affection of his only two remaining children over the remains of their beloved mother (who requested to be laid in the tomb of her husband's family at Galashiels) must, we suppose, have given rise to this public statement, as memorial to my lamented brother is inscribed upon the tomb, with that of his wife and two sons—the eldest, Mungo, who died in India; the second, Thomas, who lost his life in Africa, where he went in search of his father.

You are at liberty to publish any part of the above statement; we only request that if "A fitting monument being erected" should be contradicted, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ADAM PARK."

Notice of Prof. Brande's illustration, "On Starch," in our next.

We are not sure about Dallaway's Architecture, whether received or not. "Africans" shall have immediate consideration; together with several other communications, his letter reached us too late for this No.

The Editor had forgotten, or never observed, Mrs. Trollope's quotation of Mr. Everett's poem in her work on Italy. Our correspondent should be aware that various hands and heads are engaged in our reviewing department.

L.L.D. We are so accustomed to have many extracts made from the *Literary Gazette* every week, both by London and provincial journals, without acknowledgment (and often vamped up to pass for their own), that we have become quite callous to the wrong. *Ex. gr.* Our "new pleasure" of seconding a distressful Resolution (*Lit. Gaz.* Jan. 28th) is in the *Times* of last Monday—probably copied from some other paper, which had adopted it without quoting the original source. But even entire reviews are frequently appropriated from us in the same manner.

ERRATA in our last No. P. 49, 2d col. line 34, *dele* "bad." P. 54, 2d col. l. 6, in review of "The Sacred Gift" for "as children's prize-books," read "as children prize books."

* We received our information from the country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

3 Crescent, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Established by Act of Parliament 1807.

Directors.

JOHN RICHARDS, Esq., Chairman.

Sir JAMES M'GREGOR, Bart., F.R.S., Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. Sir G. Osley, Bart., F.R.S.
W. Anderson Peacock, Esq.,
Sir A. Denham Croft, Bart.
Charles B. Bald, Esq., M.P.
Lieut.-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.
Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P.
William Wybrow, Esq.

Distinct Tables for Male and Female Life.

The Directors have caused new Tables to be calculated, in which the relative values of the Lives of the two sexes are at all ages distinguished. In consequence of this improvement, the younger Male Lives are insured at premiums below the ordinary rates; the Female Lives lower than any other office.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurances of 100*l.*, to be received on the death of

MALE.				FEMALE.			
Age.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.		Seven Years.	Whole Life.		
20	41 6 3	42 2 6		41 5 0	41 15 1		
30	33 1 9	34 1 9		33 1 9	33 1 9		
40	1 17 4	3 4 4		1 13 9	2 15 0		
50	2 12 3	4 12 4		1 17 3	3 15 0		
60	4 7 11	6 18 2		3 7 0	5 14 7		

Prospectus exhibiting this remarkable distinction at every age, may be obtained at the office of the Company.

Foreign Life Insurance.

Life Assurances may be effected for the Australian Colonies, without extra premium beyond the rate fixed and at moderate rates for the East and West Indies; for any of the British Colonies or Garrisons; for a continued or special sea or climate risk; or for the duration of any military, civil, or diplomatic duty.

The Bonus.

Four-fifths of the profits are divided among the assured for the whole term of life, whether residing abroad or at home.

By order,

HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39 Throgmorton Street, Bank—Empowered by special Act of Parliament.

THOMAS FAIRBANKS, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.

WILLIAM LEAY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

William Danbury, Esq.,
Edward Bates, Esq.,
Thomas Campbell, Esq.,
James Clift, Esq.,
Rt. Hon. John Humphrey, M.P.
Lord May of London.
Reynolds, Esq.,
Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
Lewis Peacock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jefferies, 2 Flushing Square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, 2 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Consulting Attorney—Professor Hall, of King's College.

Low Rates of Premiums.

In addition to the subscribed capital of 200,000*l.*, the assured have the security of the Company's income of 50,000*l.* annuities, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available securities of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The rates of premium are reduced to the lowest scale comparable with the safety of advances of the same stability of the Company thereby, in effect, giving to every policy-holder an immediate and certain bonus, without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical dividend to the Assured.

Annual Premium to assure 100*l.*

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	40 17 8	40 19 1	41 11 10
30	1 1 8	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 0 10

One-third of the "whole term" premium may remain unpaid at five per cent compound interest, as a debt upon the policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

As Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the Assured.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Res. Director.

A liberal commission to Solicitors and Agents.

R. HENDRIE,

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tichborne Street, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

SOAPS, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

HENDRIE'S PRESERVATIVE TOOTH-PASTE, an effectual preparation for preserving the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and divesting the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

HENDRIE'S MOISTURE is the most beneficial extract of elegant substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having a soft and delightful odour.

His Germinal Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

HENDRIE'S GOLD CREAM or ROSA, prepared in great perfection. IMPROVED SCOURING SOAP, for removing greasy spots from Silks. IRRESISTIBLE MARKING INK, for Linen, to be used without preparation, is a bottle.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.

AT THE MUSIC HALL, Store Street, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at Eight o'clock, the ADVENTURES of PRINCE CHARLIE. Songs—Welcome Royal Charlie—What's the matter with Charlie?—He's o'er the hills that I love—We'll wade for him—What's the matter with Charlie?—O'er this is my ain house—Can ye be Athole—Loans ye must gie hame—Charlie is a hero—Part II. Johnnie Cope. The women are a' gane wad—Allister McAllister—Was me for Prince Charlie—There are two bonnie maidens—Flora McDonald's lament.

MR. BRAHAM has the honour to announce

that he will give a VOCAL CONCERT at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, being his first appearance since his return from America, on which occasion as solo and pupil, Mr. Charles Braham, will make his debut in England. Mr. Braham will sing—Marmion—William Tell—The Minstrel—Jephtha's Rash Vow—Deeper and deeper still—Nelson—Molly Bawn—and Scots wae ha'e? Mr. C. Braham will sing—My Boyhood's Home—There's a charm in spring—When the trump of Fame (Rossini)—The Anchor weighed—the duets of "Gallip on gaily," and "All's well." The performance to commence at Eight o'clock.

Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.; Private Boxes, 3s. 3d.; 2s.; and One Guinea and a half.

Bookbinding and Book and Printculling: established 1781.

MR. HERING, late of 9 Newman Street, near Oxford Street, begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, and all who have been so honored, that he has removed his Establishment to 153 REGENT STREET, between New Burlington and Vigo Streets.

A MADEIRA HOUSE, 36 Bedford Square.

For the benefit of persons in delicate health, or labouring under all or variable disorders of the internal organs, or of the joints. A complete and liberal Family Establishment has been formed, in which an uniformly high temperature, with airiness and the indispensable comforts of an invalid in retirement, has been carefully considered. Professionally directed by a gentleman who has had peculiar opportunities of observing the advantages of a warm climate, as well as the methods required to be adopted for its safe and available.

Applications for particulars must be, by letter addressed to Mr. R. Nuth. One or two domestics in declining health may find an advantageous engagement.

COTTAGE by the SEA.—To be let, Fur-

nished or Unfurnished, a detached Cottage Residence, with good Garden, at Hayling, Hants; with good view and near the sea and baths, and about five hours' journey from London.

Apply at the Office of Mr. Wm. Bromley, Solicitor, Gray's Inn Square.

SUPERIOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN, IN-

VALIDS, and Others.—ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in 10 minutes. Strongly recommended by the Faculty as a cooling and nutritious food for infants; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups. Robinson's Patent Groats is another diet universally esteemed for quickly making a delicate Gruel. It forms a light supper, and alternately, with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for children and invalids.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen in town and country, in packets of 6*lb.*, 1*lb.*, and in family casks of 2*5*lb.**, and 10*lb.* each.

Robinson and Bellville, Purveyors to the Queen, 64 Red Lion Street, Holborn, London.

Oak Carvings for Church Decorations, &c.

MESSRS. BRAITHWAITE and CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent method of Carving in Solid Wood, beg leave to invite the Nobility, Clergy, and Architects, to view their Specimens of Oak Carvings, suitable to the Gothic Embellishments of Cathedrals and Churches, such as Stalls, Panelling, Enriched Tracery, Chairs, Communion Rails, Tables, Altar-screens, Pulpits, Reading-Desks, Lecterns, Stair-Heads, Finials, Organ-screens, Gallery-Fronts, &c., &c., at one half the price usually charged.

Estimates given, and contracts entered into, for the entire fitting-up, restoration, or repairs, of any Cathedral, Church, or Manse.

By their process a most important saving in expense and time will be found in the fitting or repairs of Churches or Mansions, either in the Gothic or Elizabethan style, or any other architectural style. It is equally applicable to Elizabethan or Gothic furniture, such as Chairs, Book Cases, Cabinets, Tables, Picture-Frames, Coats of Arms, Mouldings, &c., &c.

No. 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

FIELDS'S CHEAP STATIONERY WARE-

HOUSE, 65 Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air Street.—Postage Envelopes, 1*lb.* per dozen; Mourning Envelopes, 2*lb.* per hundred. Good Letter Paper, 3*d.* per quire, 4*d.* per ream; Foolscap, 6*d.* per quire, 8*d.* per ream; Satin Note-Paper, 2*d.* per quire, 3*d.* per ream; Moulding-Cases, 6*d.* each. The best Sealing-Wax, 10 sticks 1*lb.*. The celebrated Magnum Bonum Steel-Pens, 6*d.* each. Albums, from 1*s.* each. Scrap-Books, 4*d.* each. Copy-Books, 4*d.* each. Bibles, handsonely bound, 2*s.* each. Prayer-Books, to match, 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Music-Cases, lock and key, 5*s.* each. Club-house Carols, 1*d.* each. Pack. Cumberland Lead-Pencils, 6*d.* per dozen.

Please to copy the Name and Address.

LITERATURE and ART.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The GALLERY, for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, will be OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT, the 6th instant; and continue open daily from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.*

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

Under the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Just ready, in 2 vols. 8vo, with numerous illustrations,

NARRATIVE OF A

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Performed in H. M. S. *SULPHUR*,

During the Years 1836-1842.

By Captain Sir EDWARD BELCHER, C.B. F.R.A.S., &c. &c.

Commander of the Expedition.

Also, just published,

THE TUFT-HUNTER. A Novel. By Lord WILLIAM LEXKOW. 3 vols.

"The interest of this novel is admirably kept up. The story is most romantic, and remarkably well told; and some of the comic scenes are worthy of Hook's pen."—*Age*.

II.

JESSIE PHILLIPS: a Tale of the Poor-Law. By Mrs. TROLOPE. Part II., price 1s. 11d. illustrated by Leech. To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

8 New Burlington Street, Feb. 4, 1843.

NEW WORKS preparing for immediate Publication, by Mr. BENTLEY:—

I.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO KALAT; including an account of the insurrection at that place in 1810, and a Memoir on Eastern Baluchistan. By CHARLES MARSH, Esq. Forming the Fourth Volume of his "Journals in Baluchistan," &c. Demy 8vo, with a new Map of the Various Countries on either side of the Indus traversed by the Author, prepared by himself.

II.

TITIAN: a Romance of Venice. By R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, LL.D. 3 vols., price 18s.

III.

By Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE, performed in Her Majesty's Ships *DONOSTIA* and *TAMER*, under the command of Capt. BOCALAN, R.N. By Captain BOCALAN, R.N., one of the officers of the Expedition. 8vo, with Engravings.

IV.

DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX. A Romance. By CHARLES WHITEHEAD, Author of "Richard Savage," "The Solitary," &c. 3 vols., price 18s.

V.

MISS PEN and her NIECE. A Novel. By Mrs. STOW, Author of "William Langshaw," "The Art of Needlework," &c. 3 vols., price 18s.

VI.

THE DEERSLAYER. By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," "The Pathfinder," &c. Will form the next Volume of "The Standard Novels and Romances." Complete, with Engravings, price 6s. nearly bound.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, will be published, price 2s. 6d.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY BY MEANS OF PRUSSIC ACID VAPOUR, and other Medical Agents.

By A. TURNBULL, M.D.

London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.

FAUST, a Tragedy, in Two Parts, complete, with Forty Illustrations.

On the 10th instant will be published, dedicated by special permission to his most gracious Majesty the King of Prussia,

GOETHE'S SECOND PART OF FAUST: a Poetical Translation, line for line; with Prefatory Essay, and copious Notes and Remarks, extending to 150 pages.

By JONATHAN BIRCH, Esq.

It is embellished with eleven Engravings on Steel, by J. BRAIN, after Bartsch's touching designs. Complete, with the forty Plates "on India Paper," 2 vols. royal 8vo, in half-bound, gilt edges—Vol. I., 11s.; Vol. II., 11s. 6d. On plain paper, Vol. I., 16s.; Vol. II., 15s. The Plates in a detached form, without the descriptive lettering, royal 8vo, in portfolio and lettered, 12s.

London: Chapman and Hall, 146 Strand. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus.

Re-issue of Dr. Adam Clarke's Bible and Commentary.

On Saturday next will be published, in imperial 8vo, embracing all the learned and judicious Emendations and Corrections of the Author. Part I. price 2s., and also Vol. I. price 24s. in cloth.

A NEW and very accurate EDITION OF DR. ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Conditions of Publication:—A Part will be published at Forty-night until the whole is completed, in sixty Parts, at 2s. each; also, for the convenience of Families, an Edition in Volumes every Three Months, bound in cloth; Vol. I. and II. at 24s. each; Vol. III. to VI. at 30s. each. The work is printed so as to bind in Six Volumes—may be depended on for correctness, the Doctor having the whole ready for press a short time before he died, and in that finished state it is now presented to the public.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to apply to the Publisher, or to the Bookseller they are in the habit of dealing with in their own neighbourhood.

London: published by assignment of the Executors of Dr. Adam Clarke, by Thomas Tegg, 78 Cheapside.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

8 New Burlington Street, Feb. 4, 1843.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready.

1. **DOINGS IN CHINA:** being the Personal Narrative of an Officer engaged in the late Chinese Expedition, from the Recapture of Chusan in 1841, to the Peace of Ningbo in August 1842. By Lieut. ALAN MUNAY, 18th Royal Irish. Post 8vo, with a Portrait of Commissioner Lin, by a Native Artist.

2. **THE DOUBLE DUEL;** or, Hoboken. By THOMAS S. FAY, Esq. 3 vols., price 18s.

3. **THE COURT OF ENGLAND** under the HOUSES OF NAUASAU and HANOVER. By J. HENRIAGE JONES, Esq., Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts." In 5 vols. 8vo, with Portraits.

4. **ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.** By MARTINDALE. Small 8vo, price 9s.

5. **THE HISTORY OF THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, ARTS, &c. OF ANCIENT GREECE.** By J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo.

6. **THE PHANTASMAGORIA OF FUN.** By ALFRED CROWQUILL. 2 vols. post 8vo, with 150 Illustrations.

7. **A VISIT TO ITALY IN 1841.** By Mrs. TROLLOPE, Author of "Paris and the Parisians," &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

8. **SECOND SERIES OF THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS;** or, Mirth and Marvels. By THOMAS INGOLDSBY, Esq. Post 8vo, with Illustrations by Leech.

9. **THE WASSAIL BOWL.** By ALBERT SMITH, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo, with numerous illustrations by Leech.

10. **THE JACK O' LANTERN** (Le Feu-Follet); or, the Privateer. A Story of the Sea. By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," &c. 3 vols.

11. **DOCTOR HOOKWELL;** or, the Anglo-Catholic Family. A Novel. 3 vols.

12. **THE FORTUNES OF HECTOR O'HALLORAN.** By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq., Author of "Stories of Waterloo," &c. Part I., price 1s., illustrated by Leech.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Worley's New Tragedy.

Now ready, in 8vo.

B O R G I A. By H. T. WORLEY, Esq.

"Videtur in Phædra animi scelere et amentia furente non esse potius extinctum indolis pudorem et honestatem."—*Grosius de Gloria*, p. 151.

Saunders and Otley, Publishers, Conduit Street.

Naumder's Church History.

In 8vo, price 12s., the second and concluding Volume of

THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION AND CHURCH during the Three First Centuries.

By DR. AUGUST NAUMDER, of the University of Halle.

Containing the History of Christian Sects and Doctrines; and an Account of the chief Fathers of the Church.

Translated from the German, by HENRY JOHN ROSE, B.D. Rector of Houghton Conquest; and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had,

A new Edition of the First Volume, price 10s. 6d.

New Edition of Mr. Palmer's Treatise on the Church.

In 2 vols. 8vo, price 11s. 12d. (dedicated, by permission, to the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh), the Third Edition, revised and enlarged, of

A TREATISE ON THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. Designed chiefly for the use of Students in Theology.

By the Rev. WILLIAM PALMER, M.A. of Worcester College, Oxford; Author of "Origines Liturgicæ."

"The chief design of this work is to supply some answer to the question so frequently made, that individuals are not bound to submit to any ecclesiastical authority whatever; or that if they are, they must, in consistency, accept Romanism with all its claims and errors."—*Preface*.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. POCKET VOLUMES.

Neatly done up in half-bound Morocco, price 5s. each.

The following Novels can be had separately, forming handsome Pocket Volumes:—

WAVERLEY. I. VANHOE. KENILWORTH. PIRATE. FORTUNES OF NIGEL. FEVERIL OF THE PEAK. QUENTIN DURWARD. TALISMAN. FAIR MAID OF PERTH. BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Robert Cadell, Edinburgh: Houlston and Stoneman, London.

Mr. Allom's New and Splendid Work of Views, from Authentic Sketches.

CHINA ILLUSTRATED.

In a Series of Views, displaying the Cities—Palaces—Pagodas—Temples—Religious Ceremonies—Junks—Trials—Parliament—Amusements—Pleasure Enjoyments, &c. of this Ancient and Extraordinary People.

From Drawings by THOMAS ALLOM, Esq. With Historical and Descriptive Notices by Rev. G. N. WADSWORTH, M.A.

In Monthly Parts, containing Four Engravings and Eight Pages of Letterpress. Price 2s.

On the 1st of every Month,

FISHER'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

Advocating Ships—Colonies—Commerce—the Regeneration of our Domestic Trade—New Markets for our Manufactures.

"Should be in the hands of every one."

New Work by Mrs. Elliot. Dedicated by special Permission to her Majesty. March 1st will be published, price 10s.

THE WIVES OF ENGLAND; their Relative Duties, Domestic Influence, and Social Obligations. By the Author of "The Women of England" (price 9s.), and "The Daughters of England" (price 10s.).

Fisher, Son, and Co., Newgate Street, London.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS OF JOHN LOCKE. With a Preliminary Discourse, Introductory Prefaces, and Notes.

By J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq. Author of the "Manners, Customs, Arts, &c., of the Ancient Greeks."

"An edition of the Philosophical Works of Locke has long been wanting. It is in fact a desideratum, that a body of writings, in which the most popular metaphysical system of modern times is developed, should never before have been presented to the world in a collected form, and detached from all miscellaneous compositions."—*Prefatory Discourse*.

London: George Virtue, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

MR. CRIVELLI, having had several applications for his former Progressive Exercises on the Art of Singing, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that his present Work contains all the former Exercises on a larger scale, forming a complete system for the development of the vocal Organ, and cultivation of the human Voice. This Work contains 150 songs of Observation, Science, Exercises, and Solifexes, the result of thirty years' study and experience in this difficult branch of the Art, and may be had of Mr. Crivelli, at his residence, No. 71 Upper Norton Street, and at all the principal Musicellers. Price 11s.

N.B. In the press, and will shortly appear, the above Work adapted, with alterations, for the Bass Voice.

Lady Bulwer's New Work.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo,

BIANCA CAPPELLO.

By LADY BULWER, Author of "Chevy Chase."

"In 'Bianca Cappello' we have the story of a beautiful and high-born Venetian—a love-tale fraught with stirring ingredients—a work of exciting interest."—*Suffield*.

"A charming production."—*Court Journal*.

"A beautiful and intensely exciting fiction."—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

"It is a great advantage on Lady Bulwer's former fictions."—*Albion*.

Edward Bull, Publisher and Librarian, 19 Holles Street.

Price 7s. 6d., Dedicated, by special permission, to Lord Denman,

THE JURYMAN'S LEGAL HAND-BOOK AND MANUAL OF COMMON LAW; adapted to the Comprehension of Jurors and others, and affording Information peculiarly useful to Professional Gentlemen, to the Men of Business, the Parish Officer, &c.

By THOMAS H. CORNISH, Esq. Of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Longman and Co., Paternoster Row; and E. Spettigue, Chancery Lane.

APHORISMS AND REFLECTIONS.

Post 8vo, 12s.

A Miscellany of Thought and Opinion, John Murray, Albemarle Street.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. VARIOUS EDITIONS.

I. THE ABBOTSFORD EDITION.

Twenty-one Parts are published at 2s. 6d. each.

Vol. II. containing "THE ANTIQUARY, BLACK DWARF, and OLD MORTALITY," will be ready on 28th February.

II. WAVERLEY NOVELS. FOUR-SHILLING EDITIONS.

Part XXII. and Vol. XXIII., containing ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN, are ready.

N.B. The most popular of the Novels of the small octavo size are to be had very neatly done up in half-morocco, price 5s. each.

III. WAVERLEY NOVELS. PEOPLE'S EDITION.

Of this popular issue Fifty-eight Weekly Numbers, and Fourteen Parts, have appeared, as well as WAVERLEY, GUINEA MANNER, THE ANTIQUARY, ROB ROY, and OLD MORTALITY, in complete Novels.

Robert Cadell, Edinburgh: Houlston and Stoneman, London.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY,

Price 2s. 6d., contains:

Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature Castic. No. II. The Minister's Curse.—A Tale of Brammer Castle.—Reminiscences of Men and Things. By One who has a good Memory. No. IV. Gaid. No. V. David. Jack Moriarty and his Contemporaries. T. C. D. No. II.—Notes of a Tour in Flanders.—Wan Tang Jin. By a Barbarian Eye.—French Romances.—Graf de Troup.—Life of Sir Murray Maxwell. Chapters IX. X.—Confessions of George Fitz-Bodley. Outlets.—The Dramatic Works of Henry Taylor. By an Apprentice of the Law.—What is to be done for Ireland?

G. W. Nickolson, 215 Regent Street, London
(Successor to the late James Fraser).

Now ready, price 6s.

THE BRITISH CRITIC and QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW, No. LXV.

CONTENTS:—St. Anselm and William Rufus.—Mrs. Trollope's (In)—Monumental Devices and Inscriptions.—Dante, and the Catholic Philosophy of the Thirteenth Century.—The Rev. D. T. K. Drummond's Withdrawal from the Church.—Williams's Poems.—Church Authority.—The News of St. Asaph and Bangor.—Agricultural Tenants and Wages.—Episcopal Charges of the past Year.—Notice of new Works.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Was published, February 1st, price one shilling,
(including an extra sheet).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL and TRANSACTIONS, No. XX.

Edited by JACOB BELL.

Containing the Transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society. Original Articles: On the Salts of Morphia, Dr. A. Thomson. Oxide of Zinc, Mr. Midgley and Mr. Redwood. Sp. Rosemary and Soap Liniment, Mr. Fisher. Frosted Sulphur, Mr. Schweitzer. Illustrations of the State of Pharmacy in England, Mr. Phillips. Also, Articles on Marking Ink requiring no Mortar; Practical Remarks on Leeches, Fermentation, Cements, Impurities in Iodide of Potassium, the Perforation of Glass, Pharmaceutical Nomenclature, the Examination of Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society. Extracted Article from British and Foreign Journals. The Law respecting the sale of Drugs to Brewers. Review. Notice to Correspondents, containing Replies to a variety of Questions on Scientific Subjects, &c. &c.

Published by John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester Square; MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; Fannin and Co., Dublin; and to be obtained through all the Booksellers in town and country.

Now ready,

TOM BURKE OF "OURS."

By HARRY LORREQUER.

No. 1, price One Shilling, with 2 Illustrations by Parr.
CONTENTS:—Chap. I. Myself.—Chap. 2. Darby the Blast.—Chap. 3. The Escape.

Dublin: William Curry, jun. and Co.; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh
W. & S. Orr and Co., London; and all Booksellers.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE (edited by HARRY LORREQUER), for February, price 2s. 6d., contains:—1. Lotterings of Arthur O'Leary, by the Editor.

2. The Board's Head. Rotterdam. 3. Ireland. Rejoinders and Auditors. 4. The Captives of the East, by Mrs. James Goy. 5. Time's Portrait, by the same. 6. Magical Memoranda. 7. Clarendon on the Horse. 8. The Poems of the De Veres. No. I. St. John de Vere. No. II. Mr. Aubrey de Vere. 9. Sonnets on the additional news from Afghanistan, received January 1843. 10. The last "De Bouffiers." Chap. I. The Lever. Chap. II. The College. 11. Romish. 12. The letters. 13. Continental. 14. No. II. Holland. 15. Biographical Sketch of the late John Sydney Taylor. 16. George Borrow. 17. The Gypsies in Spain; The Bible in Spain.

Dublin: William Curry, jun. and Co.; W. & S. Orr and Co., London; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers.

Price Two Shillings,

FACTS versus THEORY; or, a Retrospect of our past Policy, with Hints for future Improvement.

By G. R. ROBINSON, Esq.
Chairman of Lloyd's; and late Member of Parliament for the City of London.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

In large 4to, full coloured, and neatly bound, price 18s.

BECKER'S OMNIGRAPH ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY; compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and including all the recent Geographical and Nautical Discoveries and Progress of the World.

"The new and very beautiful mode of producing Maps by means of the Patent Omnigraph, is so superior to the old style of engraving, that it cannot fail of commanding a decided preference. Independent of its very moderate price. The letters in every word, whether large or small, are so uniform in size, so beautifully distinct, and stand out in such high relief, that the eye is never wearied, as in the old Maps, by tracing their contents, or finding the places required; desiderata of so much consequence, that this new Omnigraph Atlas must soon find a place, not only in every school, but in every library in the kingdom."—*London Journal*.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

In two thick volumes, demy 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, price 34s. cloth.

THE MODERN HISTORY and CONDITION OF EGYPT, its Climate, Diseases, and Capabilities, exhibited in a Personal Narrative of the Author's visit to the country, with an Account of the Proceedings of Mohammed Ali Pasha, from 1801 to 1845; interspersed with Illustrations of Scripture History, the Fulfillment of Prophecy, and the Progress of Civilization in the East.

By WILLIAM HOLT YATES, M.D.

"He fulfils his historic vocation by an ample résumé of the more prominent incidents which have distinguished the fortunes of the Pasha, upon whose progress his strictures are so judiciously and warmly enough; and acquires himself creditably from his spirited and highly coloured sketches of the abundant objects to which he draws attention."—*Birmingham Herald*.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

In imperial 4to.

WEEKLY NUMBERS, at 3d.; MONTHLY PARTS, 1s.

"UTILE ET DULCE"—THE USEFUL AND AGREEABLE.

On MARCH 1st, 1843, will be ready, Part I, price One Shilling; and Nos. 1 to 4, Threepence each,

THE PICTORIAL MISCELLANY FOR INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Illustrated with numerous highly finished Wood-Engravings, Maps, &c. &c.

EDITED BY W. PINNOCK,

Author of "Pinnock's Catechisms," "English Grammar," "Grammar of Modern Geography and History," &c. &c.

Advertisements and Bills are requested to be sent to the Publication Office, 25 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, by the 20th of the month.

London: Published for the Proprietors by SHEPHERD and SUTTON, Foster Lane, Chapside; and at the Publication Office, 25 Hart Street, Bloomsbury; J. MENZIES, Edinburgh; W. H. McPHEE, Glasgow; S. J. MACHIN, Dublin.

Sold by all Booksellers and News Agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Second Edition, price 3s.

THE FAUST of GOETHE.

Translated into English Verse,
By Sir GEORGE LEFAYRE.

Nutt, 158 Fleet Street.

Just republished, in 2vo, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth gold lettered, price 6s.

CAIN and ABEL:

An Oratorio Poem in Two Parts. Minor Pieces.
By ADAM CHADWICK, M.D.

London: Benjamin Stoll, 20 Paternoster Row.

To Merchants, Clerks, Schools, &c.

New and Improved Edition.

PRACTICAL MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE: a Collection of Modern Letters of Business; with Notes Critical and Explanatory, an Analytical Index, and an Appendix, containing pro forma Invoices, Account-Sales, Bills of Lading, and Bills of Exchange; also, an Explanation of the German Chain Rule, as applicable to the Calculation of Exchanges. Second Edition, revised and enlarged.

By WILLIAM ANDERSON.

London: Effingham Wilson, Bishopsgate Street.

In 1 vol. post 8vo, with a Portrait, price 10s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT POLLOK,

Author of "The Course of Time."

By his Brother, DAVID POLLOK, A.M.

With Selections from his Manuscripts.

Lately published, the Sixteenth Edition of

THE COURSE OF TIME. Price 7s. 6d.

neatly bound in cloth.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Mr. Lee on Foreign Medical Institutions and Practice. Second Edition, re-written and considerably enlarged, price 7s. 6d.

OBSERVATIONS on the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS and PRACTICE of FRANCE, ITALY, and GERMANY; with Notices of the Universities and Clinics, and a parallel View of English and Foreign Medicine and Surgery.

By EDWIN LEE,

Member of the principal European Medical and Chirurgical Societies, Author of the "Baths of Germany," &c.

J. Churchill, Princes Street; Foulthorpe, Brighton.

In small 8vo, price 5s. 6d., the Second Edition of

MEMOIR of the CHISHOLM, late M.P. for Inverness-shire.

By the Rev. JAMES S. M. ANDERSON, M.A.
Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; Chaplain to the Queen Dowager; and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Brighton.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; Smith, Inverness; and the Booksellers in Brighton.

Also, by the same Author,

1. Sermons on Various Subjects. Second Edition, 9s. 6d.

2. The Cloud of Witnesses: a Series of Discourses on the Eleventh Chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

3. Discourses on Elijah and John the Baptist. Second Edition, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

In 1 vol. post 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

SIR ROBERT PEEL and his ERA.

CONTENTS:—Chapter I. Sir Robert Peel's Birth, Parentage, and Entrance on Public Life. 2. Bank Restriction; Resumption of Cash Payments; "Peel's Bill" of 1819. 3. Catholic Emancipation. 4. Improvement of the Civil and Criminal Law. 5. Parliamentary Reform. 6. Reign and Ruin of the Whig-Radicalism. 7. Restoration of Conservatism to Power. 8. Population and Production; Corn and Currency. 9. A Night in the Houses of Lords and Commons.

N. H. Cotes, 139 Chesham, London. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh; John Cumming, Dublin.

PHOTOGRAPHY, including the DA-GUERRETYPE, CALOTYPE, CHRYSOTYPE, &c., familiarly explained; being a Treatise on its objects and uses, and on the Methods of preparing Sensitive Paper, Metallic Plates, &c. for taking Pictures by the agency of Light.

By W. R. BAXTER, M.R.C.S.

Second Edition, price 1s. sewed; or by enclosing to the Publisher 1s. and two penny stamps, the book will be returned post-free.

London: Henry Rosshaw, 356 Strand.

The Bishop of St. David's Charge.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 2s., the Second Edition of

A CHARGE delivered to the CLERGY of the DIOCESE of ST. DAVID'S, at his Primatial Visitation in October 1842.

By CONNOP, LORD BISHOP of ST. DAVID'S.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, London; and Evans, Carmarthen.

New Poem.

In small 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

NATURE a PARABLE: a Poem.

In Seven Books.

By the Rev. J. B. MORRIS, M.A.

Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

In small 8vo, price 6s., the Second Edition of

THE BISHOPRIC of SOULS.

By the Rev. ROBERT WILSON EVANS, M.A.
Vicar of Heverham: Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Author of "The Rectory of Valdeah."

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

The Section entitled "The Clergyman in his Study," may be had separately, price 6d.

In small 8vo, price 8s.

THOUGHTS on the STUDY of the HOLY GOSPELS; intended as an Introduction to a HARMONY and COMMENTARY.

By the Rev. ISAAC WILLIAMS, B.D.

Late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author (uniformly printed), The Gospel Narrative of the Passion of our Lord harmonised. With Reflections. Second Edition, 8s.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

OBSERVATIONS upon the TREATY of WASHINGTON, signed August 9, 1842.

By GEORGE WM. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Esq. F.R.S., F.G.S. Late one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the North American Boundary. 8vo, with Map, 3s.

A GRAMMAR of VOCAL MUSIC, for the Use of Public Schools and Classes of Adults. Founded on the Method of Wilhelm, and adapted to English use, under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education.

By JOHN HULLAH. Royal 8vo, 7s. bound.

The "Grammar of Vocal Music" is, in its plan and general details the same work as the "Manual of Wilhelm's Method of Teaching Singing;" but the words of the Songs are for the most part different, and more particularly fitted for the use of Adult Classes; considerable additions also have been made both to the theoretical and practical portions.

No. IV., price 8d., of

HULLAH'S PART MUSIC. CLASS B., containing Five Pieces of Sacred and Three of Secular Music in Score, for the Voices of Women and Children.

No. III., price 8d., of

HULLAH'S PART MUSIC. CLASS C., containing Five Pieces of Sacred and Two of Secular Music in Score, for the Voices of Men.

The Second Volume, price 3s., completing the Work, of the BIBLE CYCLOPEDIA, a Comprehensive Digest of the Civil and Natural History, Geography, Statistics, and General Literary Information, connected with the Sacred Writings; illustrated by several Hundred Woodcuts.

Subscribers are requested to complete their sets, as the Numbers will be sold separately for a short time only.

The Fourth Volume, with Portraits, 4s. 6d., of

LIVES of EMINENT CHRISTIANS, by the Rev. R. B. HONE, M.A., Vicar of Hales Owen.

Containing Lives of John Bradford, Archbishop Grindal, and

John Jewel. The First Volume contains the Lives of Archbishop Usher, Dr. Hammond, John Evelyn, and Bishop Wilson. The Second Volume, Bernard Gilpin, Philip de Mornay, Bishop Bedell, and Anthony Horneck. The Third Volume, Bishop Ridley, Bishop Hall, and Robert Boyle.

A SYSTEM of LOGIC, Ratiocinative and Inductive; being a connected View of the Principles of Evidence, and the Methods of Scientific Investigation. In Six Books.

By JOHN STUART MILL.

Two Volumes, 8vo. In a few days.

An INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY; being a preparatory View of the Forces which concur to the production of Chemical Phenomena.

By JOHN FREDERICK DANIELL, F.R.S.

Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.

With numerous Illustrations, the Second Edition, revised and much enlarged. 2s.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of MAN; with Original Illustrations.

By R. B. TODD, M.D. F.R.S.; and W. BOWMAN, F.R.S. of King's College, London.

Part I., to be completed in Three Parts. In a few days.

LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of the late Sir ASTLEY PASTON COOPER, Bart. From documents bequeathed by him for the purpose.

By BRANSBY B. COOPER, Esq. F.R.S.

Two Volumes 8vo, with Portrait, from the Original Picture by Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, 2s.

Under the Superintendence of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature.

THE FIRST OF A

SERIES of VOLUMES, intended to comprise, under the title of "BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA LITERARIA," a Literary History of the United Kingdom, arranged in Chronological Order, and commencing with the Anglo-Saxon Period. 8vo, 12s.

PRINCIPLES of MECHANISM; designed for the use of Students of the Universities, and for Students of Engineering generally.

By R. WILLIS, M.A. F.R.S.

Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. With 200 Woodcuts. 8vo, 15s.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF

BRANDE'S MANUAL of CHEMISTRY; thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged, and incorporating all new Facts and Discoveries in the Science, Foreign as well as British.

By WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE, F.R.S.

Of the Royal Mint; Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. 1600 copied printed pages, 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, 35s.

By the same Author, 8vo, 15s.

A DICTIONARY of MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY.

LONDON: JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

NEW WORKS

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS

1.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of the SOCIETY for the DIFFUSION of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. The Third Half-Volume (Vol. II. Part I.), 8vo, 12s. cloth. It comprises Alexander of Seleucia to Auguste Amell; including Lives of Aliette, the Almones, Alfred, the Als, the Allen, Allen, the Alvarez, Ambronus, &c.

* * * The First Volume, containing 1661 Memoirs, 8vo, 24s. cloth; or in Two Parts, 12s. each, cloth.

"This work gives every assurance of being the best biographical dictionary we have yet had. The attainments and industry of its editor, the skill he has shown in the management of other extensive works, and the list of known contributors, each taking the part he is most versed in, and signing his articles with his initials, are all favorable indications; and the articles we have examined do not disappoint our expectations. In place of the chronicle list of facts and dates usually found in such dictionaries, a detailed and interesting memoir is given under all names of note, taken chiefly from original sources. In every case a list of authorities is given at the end of the article, for the convenience of those who wish to inquire further, or to verify the author's statements."—Westminster Review.

2.

REPORT on the GEOLOGY of the COUNTY of LONDONDERRY, and of parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh. Examined and described under the authority of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance. By G. E. PORTLOCK, F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., M.D.S., &c. With a large coloured Map, 9 large Sections (most coloured), 15 Plates of Fossils, containing very numerous Figures, 20 Illustrations on Wood, and above 500 pages of Letter-press. 8vo, 24s. cloth.

REPORT on the GEOLOGY of CORNWALL, DEVON, and WEST SOMERSET. By HENRY T. DELANEY, F.R.S., &c. Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey. With Woodcuts, Map, and 12 large Plates of Sections, &c. 8vo, 11s. cloth.

FIGURES and DESCRIPTIONS of the PALEOZOIC FOSSILS of CORNWALL, DEVON, and WEST SOMERSET; observed in the course of the Ordnance Geological Survey of that District. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. With 50 Plates, comprising very numerous Figures. 8vo, 5s. cloth.

3.

The KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. By C. G. ANDREWS, of the Inner Temple. 3d Edition, enlarged by Two Hundred and Fifty pages. 1 vol. square crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 18s. cloth.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By C. G. ANDREWS, Esq. Author of "The History of the Knights Templars." Square crown 8vo, with 5 Plates. 3s. cloth.

A Full and Complete Guide, Historical and Descriptive, to the TEMPLE CHURCH. (Abridged from the above.) Square crown 8vo. 1s. sewed.

4.

THE LAST YEAR in CHINA, to the Peace of Nanking; as sketched in Letters to his Friends. By a French Officer actively employed in that Country. Fcp. 8vo, with new Map, 7s. cloth.

5.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S FIRST GERMAN BOOK: arranged on an entirely new plan. By LUDWIG SCHWAB. 12mo, 6s. 6d. cloth.

In Three Parts separately, as follow:—

A CONCISE GRAMMAR; intended as an Introduction to Ollendorf's New Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak German in Six Months. 12mo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

A GUIDE to GERMAN SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION. 12mo, 2s. cloth.

A PROGRESSIVE GERMAN READER; containing a selection of Amusing and Instructive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, from the best German Authors. 12mo, 2s. 6d. cloth.

6.

THE DRESDEN GALLERY, Nos. 28 and 29, just received. Imperial folio, 30s. each.

CONTENTS:

No. 28. Van Dyck . . . Charles the First.
Teniers . . . A Chemist in his Laboratory.
Paul Veronese . . . The Concina Family.
No. 29. A Van der Werff . . . The Banishment of Hagar.
Neischer . . . A Lady at her Toilet.
Rubeus . . . A Satyr and Nymph.

7.

A CATALOGUE of above Three Hundred and sixty SCHOOL BOOKS and EDUCATIONAL WORKS, published by Messrs. Longman and Co. To be had Gratis of all Booksellers in Town and Country; or forwarded, free of postage, to any person applying to Messrs. Longman and Co. by letter, post paid. The School Catalogue, just reprinted for 1843, is considerably extended, and it is believed, rendered more generally useful, by the introduction of a extensive series of Works on the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Civil Engineering, and other subjects. The Division of History has also been rendered much more complete. An extensive list of School Prices, and works suitable for Presents to Young Persons, is also now added.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 155.—The

Editor having resolved on an early publication of Number 155, all ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent to the Publishers on or before Wednesday next, the 8th; and BILLS cannot be received later than Friday next, the 10th instant.

39 Paternoster Row, Feb. 4, 1843.

In 1 vol. the Second Edition, with considerable additions, price 1s.

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE considered in relation to CEREBRAL ORGANISATION. By M. B. SAMPSON.

"We heartily recommend this work."—Legal Observer. S. Hingley, 32 Fleet Street.

Price 1s.

WHAT KILLED MR. DRUMMOND? THE LEAD or the LANCET?

"The life of the flesh is in the blood; it is the life of all flesh the blood of it is for the life thereof."—Leviticus, chap. 17. Simpkin and Marshall, 5 Stationers' Court.

In one handsome volume, 8vo, with full-length Portrait, in cloth, lettered, price 12s.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, MISSIONARY to POLYNESIA. Compiled from his Journals, Correspondence, and other Authentic Sources.

By REV. E. PROUT, of Halesstead.

In one volume 8vo, cloth lettered, price 10s.

THE ADVANCEMENT of RELIGION the CLAIM of the TIMES. By REV. A. REAN, D.D. London: John Snow, Paternoster Row.

Fifth Edition, with Woodcuts, fcap. 8vo, 6s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY for SCHOOLS. By EDWARD JESSE.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, 3 vols. post 8vo, 28s. 6d.

LETTERS from SOUTH AMERICA; comprising Travels on the Banks of the Paraná and Rio de la Plata.

By J. P. and W. P. ROBERTSON.

Authors of "Letters on Paraguay" and "Francis's Reign."

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, with Plates, 2 vols. 8vo, 24s.

TRAVELS in NEW ZEALAND, by Routes never before explored. With Contributions to the Geography, Geology, Botany, and Natural History of the Islands; with an Account of the Native Inhabitants.

By ERNEST DIEFFENBACH, M.D.

Naturalist to the New Zealand Company.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Third Edition, revised, 8vo, 18s.

CHEMICAL MANIPULATION: being Instructions to Students in Chemistry, on the Methods of performing Experiments of Demonstration and Research with accuracy and success.

By MICHAEL FARADAY, F.R.S.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Second Edition revised, with a large Map, 2 vols. 8vo, 30s.

A HISTORY of INDIA. The Hindoo and Mohammedan Periods.

By the Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, new Edition, 3 vols. post 8vo, 27s.

THE BIBLE in SPAIN; or, the Journeys, Adventures, and Imprisonments of an Englishman in an Attempt to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula.

By GEORGE BOWROW.

Author of "The Gypsies in Spain."

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

By Order of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

DESCRIPTION of the SKELETON of an extinct Gigantic SLOTH (*Mylodon darwini*); with Observations on the Osteology, Natural Affinities, and Habits of the Megatheroid Quadrupeds in general. 4to, with four folio and twenty quarto Plates.

By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy to the College.

Sold by John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, price 12 1/2s. 6d.; and at the College, to Members only, price 11s. 1d.

Taylor's Scientific Memoirs.

MOSER on VISION, and on LATENT LIGHT in connexion with PHOTOGRAPHY. The Three Memoirs on this subject are now published in Part XI. of SCIENTIFIC MEMOIRS; which contains also Memoirs by Ehrenberg (with Plates), Pelletier, Melloni, Gauss, and Lamont.

R. and J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

Printed by Charles Robson, of Maida Cottage, Maida Road, North Brixton, George Levy, of Number 1 Clarendon Terrace, Canonbury, New Road, both in the County of Surrey, and Francis Barrett Franklin, of Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, at their Printing Office, Great New Street, Fetter Lane, in the City of London; and published by William Arncliffe, of Number 15 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Middlesex, at the Literary Gazette Office, Number 7 Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, in the said County, on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1843.

Agents for New York—Wiley and Putnam, 161 Broadway.